The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1901. NO. 26

LOCAL NOTES.

—Equinoctial week.

—Ice cream at Mrs. T. M. Wood's next Saturday.

—Choice clover and timothy seed at B. O'Connor & Sons'.

—Samuel Stroup and wife, of Bedford county, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Spangler.

—Men's, boys' and children's hats and caps at cost to close. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—According to the almanac the days and nights will be equal the latter part of this week.

—H. E. Himes, of Braddock, and L. E. Himes, Walls, are visiting among Mapleton friends.

—Entire stock wall paper 8c. double roll to close, worth 12 to 20 cents. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Rev. H. W. Koehler will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 10.15 o'clock.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., sells and recommends all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Mrs. W. G. McConahy and son and Misses Effie and Bird Wise, of Grapeville, are guests of Mapleton friends.

—Miss Agnes Nupper, who has been living at Braddock for some time past, is visiting her mother and friends in Mapleton.

—John B. Henderson and son, of Altoona, stopped with Mapleton friends yesterday while on their way home from Philadelphia.

—After a shut-down of three months for repairs the Everett furnace was blown in last Wednesday. The management expect a good run.

—The funeral train bearing the remains of President McKinley passed west through Mapleton this morning at 3.10 o'clock, en route to Canton, Ohio.

—Miss Annie Brandt, of Shirleysburg, and her sister, Mrs. Emma McCurdy, of Salina, Kansas, were guests of J. M. Wakefield's family a portion of last week.

—Henry Palmer and son, of Altoona, spent last Friday with his brother in Mapleton. He had been attending the funeral of Charles L. Hill at Newton Hamilton the day previous.

—A. B. Gillam and wife recently entertained Mrs. Helen Myton, of Altoona, Mrs. Ella Heffner, of Pittsburg, J. I. Myton and wife and Miss Effie Menold, of Mill Creek, and Miss Port, of Petersburg.

—When you want a pleasant physic try the new remedy, Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. Price, 25 cents. Samples free at J. G. Gillam's store.

—Richard Allen, who ran the first passenger engine from Altoona to Pittsburg, died Sunday at his home in Pittsburg. He was aged 84 years and was a native of Allentown, which city received its name from his father.

—Special sale of lot men's, ladies and misses' dress shoes, only one or two pairs of a lot, worth $1.50 to $2.00, placed on our bargain counter for $1.20 Lot of misses' and children' shoes worth $1.00, for 75c. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—It looks as if there may be a four-cornered contest for president judge of the Juniata-Perry district. Neither the Republican nor Democratic conferences are able to agree and all the candidates seem determined to hold on until the election.

—Edgar E. Godard, of Huntingdon, a student at State College, was a recent guest of relatives and friends in Mapleton. Ed is now in the sophomore class and in addition to his studies is master of the college band. He is a good musician.

—Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so you will be benefited by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching and sour stomach. They regulate the bowels too. Price, 25 cents. Sold by J. G. Gillam.

—The Allegheny conference of the U. B. church convened at Coalport yesterday. Rev. R. S. Woodward preached his last sermon for the conference year Sunday evening and on Monday started for Coalport. We hope to see him returned to this charge.

—The East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God will hold its seventy-second annual session at Mt. Carmel, Northumberland county, October 3. The opening sermon will be preached Wednesday evening, October 2, by the president, Rev. I. A. McDonald, of Washington borough.

—Upon the motion for a new trial in the case of Jacob B. Shuman vs. George M. Green, for damages growing out of the Cassville letter case, Judge Bailey has sustained the motion and a new trial is granted. A new trial has been refused in the case of Crider vs. Warriorsmark township.

—James G. Spangler and family, of Altoona, are visiting friends in Mapleton. "Jim" was formerly chief of police in this borough and after his removal to Altoona the authorities of the Mountain City recognized the thoroughness of his training and placed him on the force. He is one of Altoona's best peace conservators.

—D. C. Rannels, of Port Royal brought suit against the Pennsylvania railroad for damages resulting from the destruction of his store goods by fire, it being alleged that the fire was caused by negligence of the railway company in not having a proper spark arrester on the engine which caused the fire. A jury last week gave him a verdict of $1,800.

—Calvin W. Postlethwaite, of Alexis, Illinois, arrived in Mapleton Saturday and will spend a couple weeks in this section as guest of his relatives Marshall and Bruce Yocum. Mr. Postlethwaite is a native of this county, his boyhood days having been spent in the vicinity of Mill Creek. This is the first visit to his native state in thirty years. We hope he may enjoy his stay.

—Robert Welch was killed instantly last Friday afternoon at Vanscoyoc station. The lad, who was but fourteen years of age, was acting foreman of the sub-division, owing to the disability of his father who is foreman. The men were cutting a rail and when they threw it to break it Robert by some means was caught and he fell with his head under the rail. His head was crushed. The rail weighed eight hundred and fifty pounds.

—A convention of Democrats was held at Huntingdon yesterday for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket. A number of districts was not represented. The following ticket was nominated: Sheriff, David Wilson, of Huntingdon; director of the poor, David F. Smouse, of Hopewell; coroner, Dr. R. E. Holmes, of Spruce Creek; county surveyor, S. B. Greene, of Cass. W. M. Henderson, Esq., was re-elected county chairman.

—There is in use in the postoffice at this place as a supply case the letter case used in the Mill Creek postoffice more than half a century ago when William Buchanan was postmaster at Mill Creek. It was sold with Mr. Buchanan's personal effects after his death and was purchased by the late Levi Wright, deceased. Mr. Wright gave it to his daughter, Mrs. Julia B. Dell, now postmistress at this place, and it is again doing government duty.

—The suit of George Book against the Pennsylvania Railroad company for personal injuries sustained by the falling of the canal bridge at Mifflintown July 4, 1900, came up for trial in the Juniata county court last week. The case ended Wednesday morning by the court ordering a compulsory non-suit on the ground that Adam Wolf was the plaintiff and not George Book in whose name the suit was brought. The defendant company also contended that the foot-bridge was built by the borough and there was no obligation on the defendant company to keep the same in repair.

William McKinley.

Born at Niles, Ohio, January 29, 1843.

In early childhood his parents moved to Poland, Ohio, where William attended the Academy and during vacation clerked in the village postoffice. Postmaster Case gave him a good character for industry, faithfulness and conscientiousness in the discharge of his duties. He was still assisting Mr. Case when he enlisted in the army.

In 1858 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church of Poland, under the pastorate of Rev. W. F. Day, D. D. The church record shows that the boy of fifteen was an earnest, persevering Christian who discharged all duties faithfully.

He taught country school in Ohio one or two winter terms before the war.

June 11, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, 23d O. V. I.; promoted to commisary sergeant April 15, 1862; promoted to first lieutenant of Company E, February 7, 1863; promoted to captain of Company G, July 25, 1864; detailed as acting assistant adjutant general of the first division, first army corps, on the staff of General Carroll; brevetted major March 13, 1865; mustered out July 26, 1865. The regiment was engaged in nineteen battles, commencing at Carnifex Ferry September 10, 1861, and ending at Cedar Creek October 19, 1864.

After the war he began the study of law under Judge Charles E. Glidden, of Mahoning county, Ohio; took a course at the Albany, New York, law school, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar, settling at Canton.

Elected to Congress in 1876; re-elected in 1878, 1880, 1882, 1884, 1886, 1888; defeated in 1890 by reason of being placed in a district which had a Democratic majority of 2900. He was beaten by 363 votes. While in Congress served on the following committees: Revision of Laws, Judiciary, Expenditures of the Postoffice Department, Rules. When Garfield was nominated for the Presidency, McKinley was assigned to the Committee on Ways and Means in his place and continued to serve on this until the end of his congressional career, being chairman during the last term, at which time the famous McKinley tariff law was enacted.

While in Congress he was recognized as one of the most untiring workers in that body.

January 25, 1871, married Miss Ida Saxton in the Presbyterian church at Canton. Dr. Buckingham, of the Presbyterian church, and Dr. Endsley, of the Methodist church, officiated. After the marriage Mrs. McKinley transferred her membership to the Methodist church. Two children—both girls—were born to them, Katie being born on Christmas day, 1871. Ida died in infancy and Katie when between three and four years of age.

Mr. McKinley was elected Governor of Ohio in 1891 and re-elected in 1893 by a plurality of 80,995 votes.

Nominated for President by the Republican National convention at St. Louis, June 18, 1896, and elected in November, 1896, by a majority of 95 in the electoral college and a popular plurality of 598,924; renominated at Philadelphia June 21, 1900, and re-elected in November, 1900, by a majority of 137 in the electoral college and a popular plurality of 851,658.

Shot twice by Leon Czolgosz at a public reception in the Temple of Music, at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, at 4.25 o'clock Friday afternoon, September 6, 1901; died at Milburn home at 2.15 o'clock Saturday morning, September 14, 1901; body removed to Washington Monday, September 16th; to Canton Wednesday, September 18th; buried at Canton, Ohio, Thursday, September 19th, the twentieth anniversary of the death of President Garfield.

The foregoing statement of facts tells the story of a busy and useful life. Best of all it was a pure life,—unsullied by any stain in private or public. Through his career William McKinley kept a firm hold of the Master and his calmly humming in his dying hours the words of the beautiful hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," reveals the strength of his faith. As a President and as a statesman, history will accord William McKinley a high place. In his life and in his death this Nation has been brought nearer to God. May the Lord in his wisdom raise up to us many more statesmen like unto him.

Theodore Roosevelt.

New York Sun.

He is a man of great vigor and positiveness of character, typified to every eye in his very physical features. He is the most striking embodiment of cotemporary Americanism; is of spotless honor and unconquerable fidelity to the loftiest and sternest ideals of public duty.

As Governor of New York, President Roosevelt exhibited the most desirable qualities of an executive officer. His administration was of absolute moral purity. Its uncompromising integrity was recognized by every political party. It was also notably sane, conservative and practical. No trace of eccentricity or of attitudinizing to catch popular applause appeared in it. It was simple, businesslike and efficient. It satisfied the requirements of our democratic system of government and represented its truest and highest ideals. Theodore Roosevelt, as Governor of New York, showed that he is a man on whom the American people can rely as a prudent and a safe and a sagacious successor to William McKinley. Following in the footsteps of the statesman assassinated, and uplifted by his example, Roosevelt will sustain the dignity of the exalted office to which he has come through a tragedy so awful, and conserve the honor and the welfare of the Nation.

Theodore Roosevelt will be a President who will soon earn and receive the confidence of every interest of our civilization and of all our people.

Day of Mourning.

Governor Stone in fixing Thursday as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the state has issued the following proclamation:

"As a fitting tribute to the memory of William McKinley, late president of the United States, whose untimely death has caused such deep sorrow throughout the world, and in accordance with the proclamation of the president of the United States, I, William A. Stone, governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do appoint Thursday, September 19, the day upon which the body of the dead president will be laid to rest, as a day of mourning and prayer throughout the state.

"I recommend that the people of Pennsylvania do on that day suspend the pursuit of all vocations and assemble in their respective places of worship, there to render their full measure of reverence and love to the president whose death has brought such deep grief upon our nation."

Memorial Service.

A union memorial service will be held in the Mapleton Methodist Episcopal church at two o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, the same time at which services will be held in Canton. All business will be suspended in town in order that all may have the privilege of assembling to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented President.

Stood Death Off.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malaria fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malaria, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at W. H. Spangler's store.

Man and Boy Kill 26 Snakes.

Last Thursday Jeremiah Bair and his son killed twenty-six snakes. Sixteen of the reptiles were rattlesnakes, two of which were eleven years old, and six were copperheads. The smallest snake was two feet long. They were all plump, sleek and vigorous.

The snakes were found by the Messrs Bair in a den about five feet square, in a field on their farm in Buffalo township, near the Buffalo mountain.

When the men appeared at the den all the snakes raised their heads and began to hiss and show signs of fight. The two old rattlesnakes made their rattles beat a lively tattoo as their venomous heads extended up above all the others, but in a few minutes the whole nest was silenced, the men laying on their clubs at a fast and furious rate.—*Newport News.*

Cuts and Bruises Quickly Healed.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The County Fence Case.

Judge Bailey has handed down an opinion in which he states that in the issue between the county and the directors of the poor, growing out of a surcharge of the latter amounting to $94.24 for building a fence at the poor house, the county was improperly made a party to the issue. "The issue," Judge Bailey says, "should have been directed between The Directors of the Poor and of the House of Employment of the County of Huntingdon and the surcharged officials." The issue as framed is also declared to be defective in another respect, viz: that it does not appear anywhere in the issue whether the liability or nonliability of the surcharged officials depends upon a disputed question of law or of fact. If it depends upon a disputed question of law, no issue is necessary. If there should be a disputed question of fact, it should appear on the record, so that when it is determined by the jury, the record will show exactly what is determined.

The issue awarded March 12, 1901, is stricken off without prejudice upon the payment by the county of the costs which accrued upon it, within thirty days.—*Globe.*

FLOWERS.

The flowers of hope that, budding, fade and die,
And never grace the gardens of our years,
Shall surely bloom the fairer, by and by,
For having here been watered by our tears.
—Josephine Mason Leslie, in New York Independent.

Getting Frank Married.

BY W. PETT RIDGE.

"Why!" declared Miss Gale; "it's a splendid exercise."

"Of course," said old Colonel Daintree.

"It's recommended by all the doctors," insisted Miss Gale, pinching the tire of the back wheel.

"Naturally," said Colonel Daintree.

"It enables you to see the country," went on the young lady argumentatively. "It makes you hungry, it is the best thing for the temper that was ever invented."

"I wonder how any young people have the impudence not to cycle," agreed the colonel.

"I am glad you agree with me, Colonel Daintree."

"My dear young lady, you're so absolutely in the right. What do you say, Di?"

The two walked through the gates of the park, and Di, the terrier, barking agreement, followed. The indignant young woman wheeled her machine near to the pavement slowly, so that the old gentleman could keep up with her without inconvenience. She was flushed—this partly because of a brisk spin in the park; mainly because she was reviewing a grievance of imperial gravity.

"Fact of the matter is," said the old gentleman as they went down the hill, "my nephew is a fool."

"In regard to this question of cycling," she agreed cautiously.

"None of the other Daintrees were ever like him. In the years gone by no Daintree would ever have dreamt of becoming assistant professor at the College of Science."

"It requires brains."

"And brains," said the colonel proudly, "were never a strong point with the Daintrees."

"Before Frank."

"Exactly! They've been storing it up through generations apparently for his benefit."

"At the same time," urged Miss Gale, fingering the buttons at the side of her skirt, "that gives him no right to dictate to me in regard to cycling."

"Exactly my opinion. Eh, Di?"

The terrier barked approval.

"And although, of course, I like him," said the young lady, glancing at the ground shyly, "and all that, I cannot permit him for a single moment to say that I shall not do this or that I shall do that."

"I should have felt very much inclined to tell him so."

"I did," said the young woman firmly.

The colonel bent to dust his shoes.

"These young professors," he remarked, "get a didactic manner that is at times highly ridiculous. I'm afraid I shall have to get Frank married in order to—"

"Married!" The bicycle was stopped suddenly. "To whom?"

"Yon won't speak of this," said the old gentleman, returning. "I don't want it to get about."

"You can rely on me."

"Don't happen by chance to know a Mme. Van Oppen?"

"I don't know her," said the girl quickly, "and I do not want to. She wrote a ridiculous article on 'Unwomanly Sports' that appeared in the—"

"Rather a pleasing sort of widow," said the colonel. "Fine figure of a woman, too; and I happen to know that she thinks very highly of my nephew."

"Nothing clever in that."

"And I rather think that with a little management, a word in season, if you understand me, my dear young lady—"

"I think, Colonel Daintree," said Miss Gale, almost tearfully, "that you ought not to interfere in matters that concern other people."

"She has property and she would be an excellent match for him."

She laughed rather uneasily. "Good-by, Colonel Daintree. I must go home and work."

"You won't let this that I've told you go any further?"

"No," promised Miss Gale, decidedly wheeling off; "I'll see that it doesn't go any further."

Colonel Daintree went carefully down the steps to the Terrace walk, chuckling so much that infants who were exercising their dolls stared at him amazedly, and in their astonishment allowed their tow-haired, staring-eyed charges to assume an upside down position that was almost undignified. The old gentleman talked to his dog, as, leaning on the parapet, he looked at the lily-shaped fountain, sparkling in the sunlight, and watched the folk coming up the pathways from the riverside. He lighted a cigar, but his thoughts were so absorbing that he allowed it to go out. Presently he saw among the people who were coming up the gardens a serious young man, wearing glasses. He waved his walking stick and the young man hastened his thoughtful pace.

"My boy," cried the colonel, cheerfully, "how are you! How are you? How are you?"

"Not very well, uncle."

"That confounded business—"

"It's not that, sir, said Mr. Frank Daintree. "I—I have had some little dispute with Miss Gale." The colonel was much astonished. "Rather worried over it."

"Tell me," said the colonel. And he listened to an account of the dispute with all the attention of one receiving news of perfect freshness.

"And I must say," concluded the young man, "that I consider there is no necessity for a girl to cycle, and that there are many other exercises open to her of a gentler and—er—more womanly character."

"I quite agree with you," said the old gentleman emphatically.

"I may be wrong"—the colonel would not hear of it—"but it seems to me that collecting autographs, for instance—"

"You have taken the words from my mouth," said the colonel.

"Or croquet—"

"I was going to suggest croquet."

"Or—" Mr. Frank Daintree seemed, after a moment's thought, to be unable to expand the list. "Well, there are plenty of things besides this craze for cycling."

"I call it unwomanly," saidthe colonel. "Worst of it is, they don't seem to know where to stop."

"And if they don't know, sir, we must tell them," urged the younger man hotly.

"It's a duty that we owe to society at large."

"And yet, when I ventured to hint to Miss Gale that I looked upon cycling with disfavor, my remarks were received with—well, almost contempt."

"I don't know what girls are thinking of," said the colonel despairingly. "Fact of the matter is, I expect, you don't go quite the right way to work, Frank. You are too deferential, too courteous, too submissive. Now a girl like Miss Gale requires the hand of steel more than the glove of velvet."

"Not sure that I quite follow you, sir," said the other, doubtfully.

"Fact of the matter is, strictly between ourselves, Miss Gale wants a lord and master; some one who will simply make her obey his commands."

"That was not the impression that I gained from her."

"What I mean to say is that's the kind of man she ought to marry."

"Marry," stammered Mr. Frank Daintree.

"I know just the very man," declared the colonel, jubilantly. "As it happens, I've got him in my mind's eye at the present moment."

"I think you'd better keep him there, sir," said Mr. Daintree, warmly. "This is not a matter that calls for the interference of any third person."

"You leave it to me, my boy," said the old gentleman, cheerily; "I'll see what I can do."

"I should be sorry to show any want of respect for you, sir, but I must say—"

"He won't allow her to rove all over the place, cycling," said the old gentleman, confidently. "He'll soon let her know that the proper place for a woman is the fireside."

"Not on a summer's day like this."

"All the year 'round," snapped the colonel, "all the year 'round. That's my dog barking. I must be going."

"Before you go, sir—"

"Goodby," said the colonel.

Colonel Daintree was a man who read his newspaper carefully and completely, and he flattered himself that he missed little or nothing. In reading his local journal at the bow window of his rooms at the end of that week he came across two advertisements which gave him great content. The terrier on the colonel's knee was also scanning the journal closely, with a view apparently of ascertaining the latest news in regard to the muzzling order.

"For Sale—Lady's bicycle. Cost $100. A bargain. Address Miss E. G., 900 Fifth St., New York."

Further down was the second advertisement:

"Wanted, to Purchase at once—Safety bicycle, with latest improvements, for learner. Address Professor Daintree, The Grove, 4 Madison Ave., New York."

The old gentleman slapped his knee with satisfaction, making the terrier jump, and the dog, a little annoyed, went to the window, and presently commenced to show signs of recognition. The colonel put down the newspaper to ascertain the cause of Di's excitement, and saw Miss Ella Gale walking toward the Park in company with his nephew, the two being quite obviously on the best of terms with each other.

"Now that, Di," explained Colonel Daintree, rubbing the interested terrier behind the ear, "that is the result of what we call strategy."—American Queen.

The Trouble.

"What's the matter with you lately? Has she thrown you over?"

"No; that's just what she refuses to do."—Town and Country.

An Infant Musician.

The gold medal for violin playing at the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music in London has been obtained by May Harrison, a little girl 10 years old.

Doctor of Oriental Learning.

Miss Mary Williams Montgomery, who has received the degree of doctor of Oriental learning, was born in Turkey 27 years ago. Her mother was Miss Emily Reddington of Rome, N. Y., and her father the Rev. E. R. Montgomery. Both went to Turkey as missionaries under the American board (Congregational). Miss Montgomery lived in Turkey until she was 12 years old, when she came to this country to complete her education. She was graduated from Wellesley college in 1896, and from there went to Germany for a post-graduate course in Berlin university. Miss Montgomery is a sister of George R. Montgomery, professor of philosophy in the Yale divinity school.

Crepes and Poplinettes.

As regards fabrics, there is more substance in the soft, clinging crepe de chine and satins of today than in the tulles of yore. Many women complain of the price of crepe de chine, but it is really a good investment, for no fabric cleans so beautifully, and when the powers of the cleaner have been exhausted the dyer's art can be resorted to. Thus it is seen that crepe de chine is a most serviceable fabric, which can do duty equally well for day or evening wear.

Another fashionable fabric of the same silky texture is poplinette, which likewise can be worn on various occasions. These poplinettes vary in quality. Some are entirely of silk, and others are of silk and wool, resembling a very fine canvas, akin to voile, but of softer finish.

When Packing Luggage.

When packing luggage it is well to make a list of the articles as they are put into the different boxes. The list should be made in such a way that those put in last are entered the first, each box being numbered, so that if some special article is wanted it may be known at once which box contains it. When packing glass or china procure some straw or hay to pack them in if they are to be sent a long way and are heavy. It should be damped to prevent them slipping. Let the largest and heaviest things be put first in the box. Let there be plenty of straw and pack them tightly. Never attempt to pack glass which is of much value till you have seen it done by some one used to the job. The expense will be but trifling to have a person to do it who understands it. Loss may be great if articles of value are packed in an improper manner.

Rage for Burano Lace.

There is a great vogue at present for the lovely and rarely used Burano lace, that 25 years ago Queen Margherita resuscitated during the time of great poverty and starvation in the little village of Burano, outside of Venice. A difficulty arose, however, for, although superb specimens of Burano lace were in existence, so small had been the demand that all the old workers had died out, and the only old woman who remembered the Burano point stitches was unable to teach them. But by watching old Cencia Scarpariola work, Mme. Anna Ballorio d'Este, present mistress of the school, cunningly learned the secret, trained herself thoroughly, and then taught to eight pupils what she herself had acquired.

In color it is a delicious deep cream, and the stitches are exquisitely fine, and now there is a positive "craze" for the exquisite Burano point. There is no other fad so satisfying as the collection of fine laces.

American Women at Shanghai.

English women living in Shanghai do not go in for culture or intellectual distinction. The American women, however, are true to their traditions. They love books, and, although cut off from friends and country, they do not forget self-improvement. The club which they founded in Shanghai in 1898, and which has been well sustained, evidences that fact. As the American consulate is common ground, the meetings have been held in the large drawing room, which will accommodate several hundred people.

The object of the club, it is stated in the constitution and bylaws, is to promote a higher and broader intellectual culture, and to unite more closely the women of the American community in Shanghai. It is called the American Woman's Literary society and any American woman may become a member who has been recommended by the executive committee and receives a two-thirds vote of the members present at the meeting at which her name is proposed. The program is arranged for the year by a committee, but is subject to revision at the direction of the society, to which it is submitted as a whole.—Philadelphia Press.

Dainty Effects in Gowns.

It is impossible to ignore the growing popularity of the narrow crossway fold as applied to the lighter quality friezes, tweeds and serges in uneven numbers, five, three, seven and so on. A like ornamentation is expressed in crossway taffeta or cloth. For evening wear on skirts of bengaline, satin, poult de soie, etc., there is being shown a penchant for lines of graduated ribbon velvet, these more often than not being carried up to the knees. The skirt en tablier, moreover, has a distinct claim on our favor and in a form attractively modified.

There is a really sweet little corsage, and one as simple as it is pretty. At the waist it is just a trifle blouse, while the fronts open and at the top are cut off into a round decolletage to show a fitted vest of the popular panne stitched with a cord and tiny buttons. Then these again in their turn reveal an inner front or vest of chiffon or net or soft silk drawn into close, neat flutes. And of whatever fabric is this latter created, so likewise are the sleevelets which complete the slight bell sleeves, while to break the hard line between the fronts of the corsage and the vest there comes a drapery of kilted lace.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Useful Home Work for Women.

In the Woman's Home Companion Ada C. Sweet has an unusually able and attractive article which every woman interested in home work will read with pleasure.

"I saw an unusually attractive room of a girl last summer. The rug she had made herself from strips of blue and white cotton, knitting them, like yarn, on large wooden needles. The window curtains had been a pair of rather coarse but snow white linen sheets—old homespun linen. These cut in two she had hemstitched all around, to make two curtains for each window. Then she had embroidered them in dull blue and white, just a sprig here and there inside the hems. The bedcover was all white. It had been made from a wide piece of some thick, cotton material, and was edged with an embroidered cambric ruffle. The covers for bureau and wash stand were made in the same way, of the same material. The little bookcase in this room had a brilliant curtain which fairly shone and flashed with color. Its owner had bought a remnant of satin, and loaded it with embroidery in most fanciful patterns and colors. I did not wonder at the pride with which its young mistress showed this room.

"When our girls begin to appreciate woman's handiwork at its true value they will see the worthlessness of much of the gimcrack furniture which lumbers many houses. The pine boxes with veneered fronts which pass for wardrobes and bureaus; the tawdry, unfinished, assertive, weak-kneed tables and chairs, the 'over-stuffed,' fat cushioned sofas with colorings like unto an Indian's blanket, and all the endless bric-a-brac and cheap impedimenta of the day, will not bear the examination of intelligent, instructed eyes. The girl who works, under artistic training, with her own hands at household stuffs will demand tables and chairs of good material, well planned and well made, comfortable and standing square on their four legs, as respectable tables and chairs should stand."

Beautiful lorgnettes are of smoked pearl set with jewels.

A white tulle hat with rather wide brim has a large black ostrich feather across the front.

Folds are seen, some three or four rather wide folds edging a wide collar or sleeve tabs of lace, and forming the standing collar.

On one of the plain backed skirts the bands of the material which finish it are put in an ornamental design across the back. This is sot so satisfactory as plain, straight strappings.

Enameling was never prettier or more popular. One little chatelaine watch is in pale blue enamel with a fleur de lys in the centre, and the chatelaine pin in the form of a fleur de lys of the blue enamel.

The long light woolen coats show yokes from which rows of stitching having the effect of closing inverted plaits fit them to a little below the waist, where each seam opens and leaves the skirt of the coat full.

Thin clusters of buttons are seen on many of the first exhibitions of fall styles. One long light coat has small satin buttons in the thick clusters with knots of satin ribbon, having the effect of bunches of grapes. The massed clusters of buttons appear on different styles of garments.

Cocoanut Pudding.

The most delicious cocoanut pudding is of the white cocoanut. It is baked in individual cups, each one holding about a gill. The meat of a good sized cocoanut, grated fresh, should be used for this pudding, not dried cocoanut. Add a cupful of the milk of the cocoanut and the whites of six eggs, beaten with half a pound of granulated sugar. Put in a pinch of salt, beat well, and stir in two cupfuls of milk and one cupful of cream. Season it, if you wish, with a grating of orange peel, though it is not necessary, and the pudding will not be so pure in color if it is used. Butter and dredge the cups with sugar before filling them.

How to Make Vegetables Tender.

It is very much easier to cook vegetables the right way than the wrong way. The trouble is most cooks ignore the fine points of the process. One is never to cook a wilted thing, if it is in any manner possible to revive it. Whether things come from the home garden or the market, they are tne better for standing in cold water until they are crisply plump. Wilted tissues always cook tough and stringy, to say nothing of losing one-half the proper flavor.

Another thing worth knowing is the difference it makes to have the water boiling briskly when the green stuff goes into it. Still another is the importance of skimming. No matter how carefully things have been prepared, in boiling they will throw off waste and effete particles, which rise as froth, and, unless removed in time, either cake upon the edges of the stewpan or incrust what is cooking within it. The skimming needs to be done within the first 10 minutes after putting things over the fire. Do not put on lids unless there is an extreme need of haste. This applies even to Irish potatoes, which are, however, very much better steamed than boiled.

French Way to Cook Peas.

There is scarcely another vegetable that loses so much by not being fresh as green peas, as every one who has eaten them directly from the garden as well as from the market knows. In buying plump green pods should be selected, those that are shriveled and yellow being old. It is a good idea, unless they are just picked, to soak them in cold water for an hour or more before shelling. A French way of cooking peas is to be commended. It is to put in the bottom of the saucepan lettuce leaves and lay the peas over them. Very little water, not more than two or three tablespoonfuls, if any, will be required, as the water adhering to the lettuce after washing and that which is drawn from it by the heat will be sufficient. When the peas are done, remove the lettuce, saving all of the juice, or drain, and season only with cream, butter, salt and pepper. It is a great mistake to use soda in peas, beans or greens, as many people do, for the purpose of giving them a green color, as the flavor, which is impaired by the means, is more important than the appearance. Brown sugar, it is said, will have the same effect. In the peas it will add to the flavor rather than otherwise, as some of the sugar in the vegetable is lost in the boiling. Most people, in fact, put a little sugar in them while they are cooking.

Household Hints.

For potato croquettes one may put the yolk inside and the white outside.

Lemon juice added to coffee in the place of cream is a distinct improvement.

To vary the potato salad mix with it a green pepper chopped fine. The seeds should be removed.

A clipper for removing the eyes of a pineapple without wasting the fruit is one of the recent inventions in the interest of the housewife.

To brighten tortoise shell combs and pins rub them with alcohol and after drying with a soft rag use bismuth powder to render them bright.

An inexpensive and excellent silver polish can be made by mixing a few drops of ammonia with whiting and adding enough water to make it the consistency of cream. It can be bottled and kept on hand.

Crab meat and celery mixed tigether with two hard boiled eggs makes a delicious salad. Serve on lettuce leaves with French dressing or mayonnaise. Grape fruit and lettuce hearts also make an excellent salad.

The reason why jelly sometimes becomes stiff and tasteless after standing a few months is because (generally) the glasses have been so loosely covered that the air is admitted and the water contained in the jelly is evaporated, leaving the remainder too stiff. If the jelly has been boiled too long, it will be too hard and stiff.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Methods Needed in the Modern Church—A Practical Gospel is Helpful—Ministerial Laziness Denounced—The Church Needs No Apologies.

[Copyright, 1901.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Most encouraging to all Christian workers is this discourse of Dr. Talmage while denying the accuracy of statistics which represent Sunday audiences as diminishing; text, Hebrews x, 25. "Nor forsaking the assembling of ourselves together."

Startling statements have been made in many of the pulpits and in some religious newspapers. It is heard over and over again that church attendance in America is in decadence. I deny the statement by presenting some hard facts. No one will dispute the fact that there are more churches in America than ever before, one denomination averaging two new churches every day of the year. The law of demand and supply is as inexorable in the kingdom of God as it is in the world. More churches supplied argues more church privileges demanded. More banks, more bankers. More factories, more manufacturers. More ships, more importers. More churches, more attendants.

In all our cities within a few years churches have been built large enough to swallow up two or three of the old-time churches. I cannot understand with what kind of arithmetic and slate pencil a man calculates when he comes to the conclusion that church attendance in America is in decadence. Take the aggregate of the number of people who enter the house of God now and compare it with the aggregate of the people who entered the house of God twenty-five years ago, and the present attendance is four to one. The facts are most exhilerating instead of being depressing. That man who presents the opposite statistics must have been most unfortunate in his church acquaintance.

You are not to argue adversely because here and there a church is depleted. Churches have their day. Sometimes merchandise will entirely occupy a neighborhood and crowd out the churches and families ordinarily attendant upon them; sometimes a church perishes through internecine strife. But there are no facts to overthrow the statement that I have made in regard to the increasing attendance upon the house of God. Now, I am ready to admit, as every intelligent man will admit, that there are churches which have been depleted, and it is high time that a sermon be preached for the benefit of young men who are just entering the gospel ministry and for the warning of prosperous churches as to what are the causes of decline in any case. If merchandise crowd out a church, that cannot be helped, but under all other circumstances decadence in church attendance is the fault either of the church or of the pastor.

Churches are often cleared of their audiences by the attempt to transplant the modes of the past into the present. The modes and methods of fifty years ago are no more appropriate for to-day than the modes and methods of to-day will be appropriate for fifty years hence. Dr. Kirk, Dr. McElroy, Dr. Mason, Dr. De Witt, Dr. Vermilyea and hundreds of other men just as good as they were never lacked audiences, because they were abreast of the time in which they lived. People will not be interested in what we say unless we understand the spirit of the day in which we live. All the woebegonish statistics are given by those who are trying in our time to work with the worn-out machinery of the past times. Such men might just as well throw the furnaces out of our church basements and substitute the foot stoves which our grandmothers used to carry with them to meeting, and throw out our organs and our cornets and take the old fashioned tuning fork, striking it on the knee and then lifting it to the ear to catch the pitch of the hymn, and might as well throw out our modern platforms and modern pulpits and substitute the wineglass pulpit up which the minister used to climb to the dizzy height of Mont Blanc solitariness, and then go in out of sight and shut the door after him.

The trouble begins away back in the theological seminaries. It is a shame that larger provision is not made for ministers of religion, for the sick and the aged and the infirm who have worn themselves out in the service of God. We have naval asylums and soldiers' asylums for men who fought on land and sea for our country when these men have become aged or crippled, and it is a shame that larger provision is not made for the good soldiers of Jesus Christ who have worn themselves out in battling for the Lord. But lack of provision in that respect makes a tendency to turn our theological seminaries into hospitals for sick and aged and infirm ministers.

When a man begins to go down they give him the title of D. D. by way of resuscitation. If that fails, then the tendency is to elect him to a professorate in some theological seminary. There are grand exceptions to the rule, but it is often the case that the professorate in a theological seminary is occupied by some minister of the gospel who, not being able to preach himself, is set to teach others how to preach. In more cases than one the poorest speaker in the faculty is the professor of elocution.

We want more wideawake, more able-bodied, able-minded men, more enthusiastic men, in our theological seminaries and in the professorates—men like Addison Alexander, who could during the week teach young men the theory of preaching and then on Sunday go into the pulpit and with the thunder and lightning of Christian eloquence show them how. What would you think of a faculty of unsuccessful merchants to train young merchants or a faculty of unsuccessful lawyers to train young lawyers?

It is often the case that theological seminaries cut a man and clip him and square him and mold him and bore him and twist him until all the individual is gone out of him, and he is only a poor copy of a man who was elected to a professorate because he could not preach.

We want less dead wood in the theological seminaries and more flaming evangels. I declare that a man who cannot preach himself cannot teach others how to preach.

At a meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, a clergyman accustomed on the Sabbath to preach to an audience of two or three hundred people in an audience room that could hold 1500 was appointed to preach a sermon on how to reach the masses! I am told the incongruity was too much for the risibilities of many of the clergy in the audience. Now, a young man coming out from such bedwarfing influences, how can he enter into the wants and the woes and the sympathies of people who want on the Lord's day a practical gospel that will help them all the week and help them forever?

Young ministers are told they must preach Christ and Him crucified. Yes, but not as an abstraction. Many a minister has preached Christ and Him crucified in such a way that he preached to an audience of 500 down to 200 and from 200 to 100 and from 100 to fifty and from fifty to twenty and on down until there was but little left save the sexton, who was paid to stay until the service was over and lock up! There is a great deal of cant about Christ and Him crucified. It is not Christ and Him crucified as an abstraction, but as an omnipotent sympathy applied to all the wants and woes of our immortal nature, a Christ who will help us in every domestic, social, financial, political, national struggle, a Christ for the parlor, a Christ for the nursery, a Christ for the kitchen, a Christ for the barn, a Christ for the street, a Christ for the store, a Christ for the banking house, a Christ for the factory, a Christ for the Congressional assembly, a Christ for the court room, a Christ for every trial and every emergency and every perturbation.

Ah, my friends, churches will be largely attended just in proportion as we ministers can meet their wants, meet their sufferings, meet their bereavements and meet their sympathies. If there be a church with small help, small audience; medium help, medium audience; large help, large audience. If there be a famine in a city and three depots of bread and one depot have a hundred loaves and another depot five hundred loaves and another depot ten thousand loaves, the depot that has a hundred loaves will have applicants, the depot that has five hundred loaves will have far more applicants, the depot that has ten thousand loaves will have throngs, throngs, throngs.

I say to the young men who are entering the ministry, we must put on more force, more energy, and into our religious services more vivacity if we want the people to come. You look into a church court of any denomination of Christians. First you will find the men of large common sense and earnest look. The education of their minds, the piety of their hearts, the holiness of their lives qualify them for their work. Then you will find in every church court of every denomination a group of men who utterly amaze you with the fact that such semi-imbecility can get any pulpits to preach in! Those are the men who give forlorn statistics about church decadence.

You say that all Sunday-school teachers and all evangelists and all ministers must bring their illustrations from the Bible. Christ did not when He preached. The most of the Bible was written before Christ's time, but where did he get His illustrations? He drew them from the lilies, from the ravens, from salt, from a candle, from a bushel, from moths, from large gates and small gates, from a camel, from the needle's eye, from yeast in the dough of bread, from a mustard seed, from a fishing net, from debtors and creditors. That is the reason multitudes followed Christ. His illustrations were so easy and so understandable.

Therefore, my brother Christian worker, if you and I find two illustrations for a religious subject, and the one is a Bible illustration and the other is outside the Bible, I will take the latter because I want to be like my Master. Looking across to a hill, Christ saw the city of Jerusalem.

Oh, my brother Christian workers, what is the use of our going away off in some obscure part of history or on the other side of the earth to get an illustration when the earth and the heavens are full of illustrations?

Oh, Christian workers, we have got to freshen up. What is the use of our going back in the Christian classics to find an illustration of the victorious Christian deathbed when my personal friend, Alfred Cookman, a few years ago went away in as imperial grandeur as did Edward Payson?

Is it any less an illustration to me and to you because I met him a few weeks before in front of Trinity Church, Broadway, and I said: "Cookman, you look as if you were working too hard?" Where in all the classics is there such a story as that of Cookman, when in his last moment he cried: "I am sweeping through the gates washed in the blood of the Lamb?"

Oh, fellow Christian workers, what is the use of our being stale and obsolete and ancient when all around us are these evidences of God's grace, God's deliverance, God's mercy and God's wisdom? We have got to freshen up in our sermons, freshen up in our songs, freshen up in our zeal, freshen up in our consecration, and if we do it, my brethren and sisters, we will no more have to coax people to come to church than if you throw corn on the ground you have to coax pigeons to come and eat it, no more than you would have to coax a tired horse to eat the oats you throw in his manger. Yes, we must freshen up in our Sunday-schools and in our prayer meetings and in our pulpits.

It is high time that the church of God stopped writing apologies for the church. Let the men who are on the outside, who despise religion, write the apologies. If any people do not want the church, they need not have it. It is a free country. If any man does not want the gospel, he need not have it. It is a free country. But you go out, oh, people of God, and give the gospel to the millions of America who do want it.

It is high time we stop skirmishing and bring on a general engagement. I want to live to see the Armageddon, all the armies of heaven and hell in battle array, for I know our Conqueror on the white horse will gain the day. Let the church of God be devoted to nothing else, but go right on to this conquest.

When Moses with his army was trying to conquer the Ethiopians profane history says it was expected that he would go in a roundabout way and come by the banks of the river, as other armies had done, because the straight route was infested with snakes, and no army and no man had dared to go across this serpent infested region. But Moses surprised them. He sent his men out to gather up ibises. The ibis is a bird celebrated for serpent slaying, and these ibises were gathered into crates and into baskets, and they were carried at the head of the army of Moses, and coming up to the serpent infested region the crates were opened and the ibises flew forth, and the way was cleared, and the army of Moses marched right on and came so unexpectedly on the Ethiopians that they flew in wild dismay. O church of God, you are not to march to a roundabout way, but to go straight forward, depending upon winged influences to clear the way. Hosts of the living God, march on, march on! Church attendance, large now, is going to be larger yet. The sky is brightening in every direction. I am glad for the boy and girl five years old; I think they may see the millennium. The wheel of Christian progress has never made one revolution backward. The world moves, the kingdom advances. All nations will yet salute the standards of Prince Immanuel. To Him be glory in the church throughout all ages. Amen!

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 22.

Subject: Woes of Intemperance, Prov. xxiii., 29-35 — Golden Text, Prov. xx., 1—Memory Verses, 29-32—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

29. "Who." A divine commission to every man to investigate the prevailing cause of woe and sorrow and strife, and thus be deterred from taking the wrong course in life. Robinson calls this lesson the drunkard's looking-glass, set before those whose face is toward the drunkard's habits, so that they may see what they will be if they go on. "Hath woe." What space would be needed to record the names of all who could truthfully say "I" to this question! "Woe." Direful distress; both the condemnation for a sin committed and a certain awful condition of suffering. Sin of all kinds brings its own punishment, but there is no sin which so speedily and relentlessly pursues its victim as the sin of drunkenness. The drunkard has woes of body and woes of mind; woes in himself, woes in his family; pains, diseases, poverty, and all without alleviations. "Who hath sorrow." The Hebrew word means, first, poverty and then misery. The drunkard has sorrow of his own making. The cup contains more than one woe; a single sorrow is not all. These are so numerous as to call forth a constant and long-continued cry of anguish. "Who hath contentions." Those who responded to the first two questions will also respond to this. Nine-tenths of all the brawls and fights, quarrels and misunderstandings are traceable to drink. "Who hath babbling." This refers to the tendency of strong drink to foolish and incessant talking, revealing secrets, vile conversation and noisy demonstrations, which are common in different stages of drunkeness. "Wounds without cause." Wounds received in wholly unprofitable disputes, such as come of the brawls of drunken men. Drinkers are especially exposed to accidents and diseases which temperance would have prevented. "Redness of eyes." Bloodshot, blurred or bleared eyes. Gen. 49: 12. Alcohol induces a paralysis of the nerves controlling the minute blood vessels, the capillaries, which results in a dilation that speedily shows itself in the eye. In his step and in his eye the drunkard shows the secret of his sin. The traveler in the drunkard's broad road to death bears a great bundle of woes. Among them are losses of time, of talent, of purity, of a clean conscience, of self-respect, of honor, of religion, of the soul.

30. "They that tarry long at the wine." This answers the above questions. He who begins to drink continues to drink, tarrying often a whole night, and from that to day and night. "They that go." To places or among people where intoxicating drinks are made or stored or used. "Mixed wine." Spiced, drugged, medicated wine, the intoxicating power of which is increased by the infusion of drugs and spices. Such men drink the cup of costly death. The chemical analysis of the liquors used by the people in this country shows that they drink alcohol, arsenic, alum, aloes, bitter almonds, blood, chalk, cherry-laurel, cocculus indicus, copperas, gypsum, henbane, isinglass, lime, lead, logwood, nux vomica, opium, oil of vitriol, oil of juniper, oil of turpentine, tobacco, sugar of lead, resin, etc.

31. "Look not thou upon the wine." This prohibits moderate drinking. Do not put yourself in the way of temptation. He who goes freely into temptation is already more than half fallen. "When it is red." The bright color of the wine gives it an attractive look and adds to its fascination and its danger. "When it giveth its color in the cup." Literally, its eye, the clear brightness, or the beaded bubbles, on which the wine-drinker looks with pleasure. "When it goeth down smoothly." This verse pictures the attractive side of wine, when it seems perfectly harmless to sip a little, when it is bright and inspiring, thrilling the nerves with delight, promising all joy and freedom. It is the shining side of evil that is so dangerous—this flowery entrance to the path that leads to death.

32. "At last it biteth." The pleasure will be attended at last with intolerable pains, when it works like so much poison in thy veins and casts thee into diseases as hard to cure as the biting of a serpent. Its effects are opposite to its pleasures. Its only beauty is when it sparkles in the cup. It can only harm the one who ventures to enjoy its pleasure. Then it bites; sends its poison beyond your reach. Its only end is ruin.

33. "Thine eyes shall behold strange women." The loving wife will be forgotten and her goodness despised, and evil desires spring up to fill her place with others, or to go from her with others who have fallen into the same pit of drunkenness as yourself. Homes are broken up as the result of strong drink. The tears and pleadings of the devoted wife are spurned, and the dance hall is sought, where women are dressed to suit the eyes of wicked men, and where natural affection is overthrown and cruel lust rules. "Thine heart shall utter froward things." When men or women indulge in the use of strong drink they let down the bars to every sin that follows in the train. The heart is the centre of life, and from it spring all evil desires. In a state of drunkeness men utter things out of reason and contrary to decency.

34. "As he that lieth down in the midst of the sea." To make one's bed on the waves of the sea would be to be swallowed up in death. So is the drunken man. Or as a pilot who has gone to sleep when his ship was in the trough of the sea, allowing the tiller to slip out of his hand, and his ship to be swamped with the waves which he might have outridden. Stupefied, besotted men know not where they are or what they are doing, and when they lie down they are as if tossed by the rolling waves of the sea, or upon the top of a mast. Their heads swim. Their sleep is disquiet, and troublesome dreams make sleep unrefreshing. "Upon the top of a mast." The drunkard is utterly regardless of life. He is as one falling asleep clasping the masthead, whence in a few minutes he must either fall down upon the deck and be dashed in pieces, or fall into the sea and be drowned.

35. "They have stricken me—and I was not hurt." With consciences seared and self-respect gone the drunkard boasts of the things which should make him blush with shame. "They have beaten me—I felt it not." Angry companions have done their worst to end my life, says he, but their blows did not affect me. "When shall I awake? I will seek it again." Rather when I shall awake I will seek it again. Self-control is gone. The drunkard is a slave to appetite. He is as insensible to the pleadings and warnings of those who seek his salvation as he is to the beatings of his comrades when he is delirious.

TO KEEP FISH FRESH.

Some Useful Hints for the Disciples of Isaac Walton.

Among the people of the better class an unreasoning prejudice against the smell and taste of fresh fish bars it from their tables without giving it a fair trial or making the slightest attempt to cultivate a liking for it. Properly handled after its capture and knowingly cooked its wholesomeness cannot be doubted, and served tastefully it certainly presents an inviting appearance on the table.

The commonest methods of its handling in preparation for retail sale are faulty in the extreme. Its freshness, firmness and flavor are deteriorated by the ice as generally used in packing, which hastens decay the moisture favoring the development of putrefaction. The pressing of the fish in close packing softens the muscles and induces putrefaction of the flesh. The melting of the ice quickly contaminates fish packed in unclean barrels and boxes.

Careful scientific investigations at the Biological laboratory of the United States fish commission at Wood's Hole for the purpose of ascertaining to what degree fish are spoiled by carelessness, filth and bad packing demonstrate:

That putrefaction takes place more rapidly if the entrails are not removed.

That moisture hastens decay.

That free access of air retards putrefaction.

That if the head and intestines are removed and the blood completely drained by suspension by the tail the fish will remain sweet for a considerable time without ice. In all cases bruising or rupture of the muscular tissue must be avoided by careful handling. And that the utmost care in handling pays well is illustrated by the well-known fact that certain shipments of shad from North Carolina bring from 25 to 40 percent more than other shad from the same locality.

In devising methods for mitigating the evils mentioned experiments were made with various solutions in order to determine how best to retard putrefaction. One only proved entirely satisfactory. It was a 3 percent solution of boric acid in sea water, which is not a preservative, but used simply as an agent of cleanliness. The abdominal cavity—entrails, of course, removed—is washed with a sponge dipped in the solution. As a proof of its efficacy it is said that 24 squeteague (weak-fish), which is a fish quickly deteriorating after capture, were merely sponged and closely packed in a box in cloudy, foggy weather, with temperature from 74 to 84 degrees, and 24 hours afterward were found to be without odor, eyes clear, and so firm and hard that a native fisherman could not easily be convinced that they had been kept 24 hours without ice. Almost no trace of the solution was found in the flesh, and its employment can have no injurious effect upon the consumer.

Never take a fish from the hook and toss it down onto the bottom of the boat or upon the ground to die a lingering gasping death which must necessarily impair its edible qualities. Merely kill your capture at once, and do your selves a service.—Field and Stream.

The Mole-Catchers of England.

Once or twice there have been notes here respecting the disappearance from the south of England of the professional mole-catcher. A friend has been making, he tells me, quite an haustive inquiry into the matter, says a writer in the London Express. He cannot hear of any man who styles himself "mole-catcher" pure and simple in any of the following counties: Sussex, Surrey, Wilts, Dorset, Hants, Somerset Gloucestershire, Herts, Berks, Devon, Kent, Middlesex or Cornwall.

Yet he says that in the midlands and the north there is still a good sprinkling of professional mole-catchers, who style themselves so. He has discovered seven in Northumberland, while Durham, Cumberland and Westmoreland each has one or two. In Lincolnshire he has found four, in Derby three, in Leicestershire two.

The Noise of Animals.

The roar of a lion can be heard farther than the sound of any other living creature. Next comes the cry of a hyena, and then the hoot of an owl. After these the panther and the jackal. The donkey can be heard 50 times farther than the horse and the cat 10 times farther than the dog. Strange as it may seem, the cry of a hare can be heard farther than that of either the cat or the dog.

Doesn't Know One from the Other.

He—You appear to be alarmingly ignorant in horticulture. I'm afraid you hardly know one flower from another.

She—Guess you're about right. Not even graham from white.—Boston Transcript.

Some judges indulge in epigrams while others are fond of long sentences.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Monument to Jennie Wade.

The monument to Jennie Wade, the only citizen killed during the battle of Gettysburg was dedicated at Gettysburg. Miss Wade was kneading bread in her home there when a Confederate sharpshooter's bullet passed through the outer door, and striking the young woman in the back killed her instantly. This was at 8 o'clock in the morning of July 3, 1863. Her body was kept in the cellar of the house until the following evening, when it was interred in the garden connected with the house, and afterward removed to the cemetery. She was twenty years old and was betrothed to Corporal Jack Skelly, after whom the G. A. R. post of Gettysburg is named. She was buried in a coffin which had been intended for a Confederate officer. The monument is erected by the Women's Relief Corps of Iowa, of which her sister, Mrs. Georgie Wade McCollan, is a past officer. The statue is of Italian marble, and the monument occupies a prominent position in Evergreen Cemetery.

Compulsory Education Law in Force.

Attorney-General Elkin has advised the Department of Public Instruction, at Harrisburg, in a written opinion, that the compulsory education bill passed by the last Legislature went into effect when it was approved, July 11, by Governor Stone. Mr. Elkin suggests that in the enforcement of the new law during the ensuing school year allowance should be made for derelictions on the part of school boards or the people in the observance of its provisions by reason of unfamiliarity with its requirements.

Held For His Father's Murder.

On Friday, August 29, James Groves, a farmer residing at Rockdale Mills, fell from the roof of a barn, where he and his son Ernest were working, and received injuries which resulted in his death within a few hours. Soon after the funeral it was alleged that Ernest deliberately pushed his father from the barn. A few days ago the body was raised and a jury investigated, with the result that a verdict was rendered to the effect that the elder Groves met his death at the hands of his son. The latter was arrested and taken to the Brookville jail.

Fortune From a Missing Father.

William E. Dodge, of Williamsport, has received the legal papers transferring to him a fortune of $90,000, it being the funds and the property left by his father, the late J. W. Dodge, who died in Seattle, Wash., last spring. The senior Dodge went to the Black Hills during the gold excitement of a quarter of a century ago, after which his family heard nothing of him. Since then his wife and all other heirs except the son William died.

Stone Appoints Two Judges.

Governor Stone has announced the following appointments: Judge A. G. Olmstead, President Judge of Potter County; Judge Thomas M. Morrison, President Judge of McKean County. These counties, which formerly constituted the Forty-eighth District, were made separate districts by the judicial apportionment act passed by the last Legislature.

Said to Have Indorsed Shooting.

Theodore Wilson, employed for many years as a blacksmith at the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg, was discharged for uttering, it is alleged, gratifying remarks regarding the attempt to assassinate the President. He refused an opportunity to defend himself and ignored requests from officials to appear before them.

Tramps Capture Freight Train.

Tramps took possession of a freight train near Renovo and tried to wreck it. In a desperate resistance by the crew Brakemen Sarvis and McPherson were badly injured. The tramps cut the train in several places, but their attempt to wreck it failed. They were scared away by the timely appearance of other railway employes.

Pistol in Bed Kills Boy.

Alfred and Frank Chain, sons of Frank Chain, of Browntown, alarmed by burglars in the locality, took a revolver to bed with them. While the boys slept the revolver was discharged and the bullet killed William.

Lightning Down in a Mine.

Lightning played a strange prank at the Jamison mine at Greensburg. A lead pipe served as a conductor, and five men, who were 750 feet under ground, were shocked violently.

All Through the State.

Fox grapes are plentiful in Northern Chester County.

A new Reformed chapel is being erected at Wernersville.

The chestnut crop in Chester County will be only fair this year.

Elias Reinert, of Stowe, was killed by a fall from a hay wagon.

A new pipe organ costing $2250 is being placed in the Leesport Union Church.

York County's potato crop will be greatly reduced by the ravages of black rot.

Public school grounds at Harrisburg have been beautified by the erection of a fountain.

Mrs. Grace Still, of near Greenville, committed suicide by swallowing poison.

By the accidental discharge of his gun James Rich, of Scalp Level, was instantly killed.

Peter J. and Catharine M. Winower, of Lancaster, have celebrated their golden wedding.

New bridges costing $220,000 are prospective items of expense for Berks County next year.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

The chestnut crop will be almost an entire failure in this section.

Beaty Bros. have moved their engine from the Posten farm, where the mill still remains, to their flour mill near Calvin.

Oliver M. Stever, so far as reported, can present the largest buckwheat straw of this section. Some of his straw has attained the enormous height of seven feet five inches. Oliver knows how to make it grow.

Geo. W. Stever has two cows from which Mrs. Stever has sold 325 pounds of butter since February, after using all the butter and cream she needed for her family. Who can beat it? And they are not Jerseys either.

Prof. Milton B. Wright departed on Monday for Three Springs where he will serve as principal of schools during the winter. Milton is an exemplary, studious young man and we predict for the borough schools an era of prosperity.

Grandmother Curfman, our oldest citizen and one of the best known women in three townships, is lying seriously ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. S. P. Pheasant. Grandmother has been a shining light to four generations of church workers.

Our farmers are busily engaged at cutting off their corn. W. G. Taylor is said to have the best average corn in the vicinity of Latta Grove, although G. W. Dell says he has fodder between thirteen and fourteen feet high bearing ears proportionately large.

J. Frank Wright, one of Cass township's most successful farmers, attended the reunion of the Blair county soldiers held at Hollidaysburg, Pa., on Saturday last. Frank saw much fighting during the sixties and he loves to "fight it over again" around the campfires.

Jesse M. Dell and wife buried their child at Bowman's Chapel cemetery on Sunday. It was permitted to bless their home about one month before being called back to Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto to me * * * * for of such is the kingdom of heaven." A large audience followed to the cemetery.

Fruit will not be so plentiful as predicted. Many orchards have but few apples. Plums are rotting on the trees before maturity. The peach crop was good. Ephraim Dell had, as usual, a fine lot. One of his trees of the Stump the World, bore six bushels many of which were more than three inches in diameter.

To the careful observer the hillsides of our diversified section are beginning to show the penciling of the great architect of nature. In many of the tree tops may be seen the reflection of the prismatic colors presented to one who watches the king of day painting the clouds along the western horizon in early springtime. With Wordsworth we are often made to say, when viewing these beauties which God has given us to draw us nearer to Him, "My heart l aps up when I behold" the reflections o the rainbow in the treetop. These are far from being melancholy days to the lover of nature. The beautiful tinted foliage among which the katydids conduct a concert from four to four tempts us to believe that tropical beauty could not possibly surpass that found along our pretty woodland slopes.

HARE'S VALLEY.

Blacksnakes are still crawling about, two or three having been found in upstairs and attics in houses in this vicinity.

The prospect of a large yield of buckwheat is good. When cutting buckwheat a few days ago one stalk was found to measure six feet three inches tall.

It still continues to rain several times a week. In consequence of so much wet weather, vegetables, fruit, &c., have not as good flavor as when grown in dryer weather.

Fall web worms are quite abundant, there being a marked increase over last year. They may become quite destructive. It has already been noticed that they eat the rind off of quinces.

A few days ago Mrs. D. E. McClain, of Saltillo, brought her Sunday school class up to the Summit Grange hall and gave them a grand picnic, after which she drove on up to their farm near the Hare's Valley postoffice and gave them a supper in the barn. The scholars ought surely to compliment the kindness of their teacher.

LATTA GROVE.

Frank Stever is hauling logs for Geo. L. Smith.

H. A. Monihen killed one rattlesnake and seventeen copperheads on the barn bridge.

E. C. Lynn, of Grapeville, is spending a few days with his mother and other friends here.

Clarence and Gilbert Querry have bought Miles Querry's sawmill and will move it onto Geo. L. Smith's farm in a few days to saw his timber.

While Miles Querry was threshing for George Querry last week the feeder, Jack Dell, discovered a large rattlesnake in a sheaf after it had been pitched from the mow, cut and thrown upon the table. The snake was four feet long and had fourteen rattles.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

Farmers are busy cutting corn.

The rain is interfering with fall seeding.

Potatoes are about a half crop this year.

Wagner's stave mill will start in full blast this week.

Charles E. and J. W. Crotsley visited friends in Altoona Saturday and Sunday.

There is talk of drilling an oil well in a short time to supply the town and vicinity.

We are sorry to learn that J. W. Crotsley expects to leave the farm this fall and go to work at public works.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham, of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die from Pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. Kings New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of Consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This marvelous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at W. H. Spangler's store.

Huntingdon County Pomona Grange Meeting.

The third quarterly meeting of Huntingdon County Pomona Grange No. 6, P. of H. will convene in the hall of Saltillo Grange No. 1196 September 25 and 26, 1901.

Trains arrive at Saltillo at 7 a. m. and 1.50 p. m. A full representation is called from each Grange in the county.

The famous Mineral Springs and the picturesque scenery at the terminus of Jack's Mountain are well worth any patron's visiting Saltillo.

Following is the program:

First session on Wednesday evening will open at 7.30. Music; addres by R. S. Seeds, Grange No. 974; music; address by J. G. Hicks, Grange No. 1134; music, question box, closing song.

Thursday morning session open at 9.30. Music, calling roll of officers, reading minutes, address of welcome by R. W. Hudson, Grange No. 1196; response by H. H. Summers, Grange No. 914; music; topic, "Education Demanded of the Modern Farmer," by A. W. Wright, Grange No. 1134; topic, "Help and Hindrances in Housekeeping," by Miss Olive Evans, Grange No. 444; question box.

Thursday afternoon session open at 1.30. Music, miscellaneous business, topic, "Evils of Political Prejudice," by T. O. Milliken, Grange No. 330; music, topic, "Farm Life from a Practical View," by J, L. Grove, Grange No. 119; music; question box.

Thursday evening session open at 7 30. This session will be devoted to work of the Fifth Degree. The Fifth Degree will be conferred in full form, and any members in good standing in the Fourth Degree in their subordinate Granges are entitled to this degree.

D. M. Summers, Secretary.

Henry Brydon, Harris, N. C., says; "I took medicine 20 years for asthma but one bottle of One Minute Cough Cure did me more good than any thing else during that time. Best Cough Cure." W. H. Spangler.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NOTES.

—Mrs. B. Frank Moore died at her home in this place of consumption at 11.25 o'clock this forenoon. Funeral Friday at one o'clock. Interment in Odd Fellows cemetery.

—The annual meeting of the Veteran Employes' Association of the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad will be held to-morrow at 3 o'clock at the P. R. R. Y. M. C. A. rooms, southwest corner of Sixth and Cumberland streets, Harrisburg. The meeting will be attended by about 250 of the members of the association. A banquet will be held at the Lochiel hotel in the evening.

—Some idea of the amount of bread sold in this town may be had from the fact that one of our merchants, A. B. Gillam, sold 2498 loaves in July and about the same amount in August. Four others of our merchants and two ladies also sell bread and the aggregate number of loaves sold in a month would run up to several thousand. This ought to be convincing evidence that a bakery in this community would do a thriving business.

—The 22d Pennsylvania Cavalry Regiment Association will hold its annual reunion at Marklesburg, Huntingdon county, on Friday, October 18th. A grand old time is anticipated and all old soldiers with their friends are requested to meet with the "boys" on the above date. The officers of the association are, president, A. H. Crum, Marklesburg, secretary, Dr. A. R. McCarthy, Mount Union, Pa. Marklesburg is on the H. & B. T. R. R., twelve miles from Huntingdon, and is accessible by trains morning and evening.

—Juniata Herald: The local fruit raisers have about agreed that the fruit which will pay best to raise in this region is the apple. Thousands of peach trees have been planted in the county and some money made, but there have been lots of time and money lost by the peach growers, too. Apples do better here, but the crop is poor this season in almost every place. Many apple trees are being planted. Growers are also turning their attention to pears, some putting out a number of trees, and it is thought they will produce paying crops.

—Rosh Hashana, the Jewish New Year, was celebrated on Saturday. It marks the beginning of the year 5662. It is a day set aside for worship and adoration of God as the Creator of the world, the confessions, and prayer to be judged not according to merits, but according to God's mercy. The holiday began at sunset Friday evening and continued until Saturday at Sunset. Rosh Hashana is the first of a series of Jewish holidays occurring in the fall of the year. Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, will fall on Monday, September 23, and Succoth, the Feast of Tabernacles, on Sunday, September 29.

—Prof. Karl Keffer and family, of Charleroi, who were rusticating at Three Springs, have returned home. The professor's ten-year-old son, Karl, Jr., is the youngest editor in the state. He issues a monthly publication styled the Bubble and it is a neat little paper, the September number of which is on our table. It contains a description of how he spent his vacation in Huntingdon county, illustrated with a cut "Where we went fishing." The editor and our friend 'Squire Bence, of Three Springs, figure prominently in the illustration. We wish Editor Keffer success and hope the Bubble may not be punctured by the storms of adversity.

—Orbisonia Dispatch: On Friday morning last Master John, son of Postmaster Steese, while attempting to lower the blind in the room, lost his balance and fell out of the window to the board walk below, a distance of nearly sixteen feet. He was rendered unconscious by the fall and his mother, who was across the street talking to Mrs. Cummins, saw what she supposed to be a pillow lying on the side walk and did not go over for a short time to see what it was, and when she did go over she was horrified to find it was John. She picked him up and carried him into the house, when he regained consciousness. His left arm was badly injured, although no bones were broken.

—Lewistown Free Press: A party of eight Pennsylvania railroad civil engineers and rodmen, who have been located at McVeytown for several months, have run a new line, which starts in at Bixler's and keeps near the mountains to a point about half a mile west of Mattawana. A distance of two and one-half miles will be saved, a number of sharp curves cut out and two bridges done away with in a distance of about fourteen miles. When the improvement will be made is a matter of conjecture as the engineers themselves have no idea. What the effect will be on Lewistown Junction is also a matter of guess work as nobody but the high officials of the railroad company know anything about their plans.

—The Altoona *Tribune* of Monday in its hospital notes says: "John McCarthy a railroad brakeman, of Steelton, was admitted to the hospital yesterday morning. He was suffering with an amputated arm and abrasions of the back and face. His injuries were received in an accident which befel him at Mapleton, Huntingdon county, Saturday night. He was on his way to Pittsburg and fell off the train at Mapleton, rolling under the wheels, and his left arm was cut off above the elbow. He was picked up and taken to Huntingdon where his injuries were dressed. He was sent to this city." We have been unable to learn where this man was hurt. Foreman Gilam has no knowledge of the accident occurring on his division.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by W. H. Spangler.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL, OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment One to Article Eight. Section One.

Add at the end of the first paragraph of said section, after the words "shall be entitled to vote at all elections," the words "subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 1. Qualifications of Electors. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject however to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

1. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

2. He shall have resided in the State one year (or, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election.

3. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

4. If twenty-two years of age and upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Amendment Two to Article Eight, Section Seven.

Strike out from said section the words "but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered," and add to said section the following words, "but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class," so that the said section shall read as follows:

Section 7. Uniformity of Election Laws.—All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens or for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but laws regulating and requiring the registration of electors may be enacted to apply to cities only, provided that such laws be uniform for cities of the same class.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the Eighteenth article thereof.

Amendment.

Strike out section four of article eight, and insert in place thereof, as follows:

Section 4. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot or by such other method as may be prescribed by law; Provided, That secrecy in voting be preserved.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FOR SALE—A Good Work Mare. For particulars call on or address J. G. HICKS, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE—Mare 5 years old. Good worker, double or single. Sound. Weight, 1100 pounds. Would exchange for young cattle. W. T. BORING, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Turnbaugh, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay for settlement to

MRS. SUSAN TURNBAUGH,
Administratrix.

Mapleton Depot, Pa.,
August 19, 1901.

RISES DAILY
by Public Estimation.
THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER.

It has won its way around the world on Real Merit.

THE SMITH PREMIER.....

marks the very highest point reached in writing machine mechanism.

It is the most durable writing machine made, and being good at every point in its superior construction does the best work for the longest time and thoroughly satisfies buyer and user.

PRINTED MATTER FREE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SPRING

◁ ◁ ◁ IS HERE

AND I have added some new goods and my prices are right.

Women's and Misses vests, 5c. up to 20c.

Men's Gauze Shirts, 25c.

Men's Gauze Drawers, 25c,

Men's Pants, 80c. up to $1.95.

Youths' Pants, 50c. up to $1.00; Knee Pants, 25c. and 50c.

I ALSO keep screen doors, screens for windows, oil window shades 30c. and 35c., 7-ft. shades 50 cents.

I STILL keep a full stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed, and Cured Meats. Keep a good stock of Shoes.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,

MAPLETON, PA.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sep. 18, 1901.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1901.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.30	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	12.25	5.30
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.45	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.28	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.50	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.23	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.23	9.40	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.28	9.45	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.50	10.08	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.12	10.33	1.48	.....	r5.42	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.31	10.54	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.37	11.00	2.08	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.43	11.06	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.00	11.25	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 17	11.39	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.45	12.04	3.07	h234	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.10	3.12	2.40	6.59	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.31	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	12.50	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.25, Marysville 10.39, Duncannon 10.51, Newport 11.12, Millerstown, f 11.19, Mifflin f 11.44, Lewistown Junction 12.02, p. m., Huntingdon 12.58, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"f" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg		3.00	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	4.40	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	x9 38
Petersburg ...	5.25	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewistou Jc....	6.38	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.51	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal... ..	7.02	9.54		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.09		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.17		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.35	10.27	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.00	10.49	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.02	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.18	11.07		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.20	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	12 10	12.10	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2 30	....
Wahg't'n	1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	....
Phila.....	11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	4 25	4.25
New York	2.13	2.53	*5.53	9.30	3.53	7.13	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

"f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, A. M. and 1.40 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.30 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.30 P. M. week days, and 7.20 P. M. daily.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.15 and 7.15 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.00 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	Mail, No.3	Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 4	Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12.	Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg. No 9.	Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair	6 50	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Killed His Assailant.

Altoona Tribune.

Last Saturday morning at Mt. Dallas, Bedford county, a bold attempt at robbery was frustrated by the prompt and decisive action as well as the coolness of the person on whom the attempt was made. On the morning in question Mr. William Louder, bookkeeper for the Colonial Iron works at Riddlesburg, as was his custom, started from Bedford for Riddlesburg for the purpose of paying the employes their semi-monthly wages. He had in his possession about $6,000. On the arrival of the train at Mt. Dallas, where the locomotives hauling the train are changed, two men got on board the rear car. Mr. Louder was standing facing the door when the men entered. One of the desperadoes fired point blank, and while the bullet did not strike him the powder from the charge burned his face. Quick as thought Mr. Louder drew his revolver, and, taking aim, shot one of the men dead. He was colored and his name was William Fry, residing near the town of Bedford. His body was taken to Everett where an inquest was held.

Seeing the fate of his companion, the other man became frightened and, jumping from the car, fled from the scene as rapidly as possible. He was pursued by a number of men who chased him up the mountain side, but failed to capture him. He is described as a tall, slender man, wearing a dark slouch hat and dark clothes. A reward of $300 is offered for his capture. A suspect has been arrested at Bedford as the following from a special to Sunday's Philadelphia Press shows: "Saturday afternoon G. B. Cooper, a sewing machine agent, with whom Fry is said to have been traveling, returned home with his clothing badly torn, and he was immediately arrested and held for a hearing."

The attempted hold-up occurred on the regular morning train which arrives at Mt. Dallas at 10.15 o'clock. It is here the Bedford division of the Pennsylvania railroad ends and the Huntingdon and Broad Top road begins. This necessitates the changing of engines. Mr. Louder certainly displayed rare courage and presence of mind in so summarily disposing of one of his assailants.

The Hollidaysburg correspondent of the *Tribune* says: "Fry was a hostler in Cooper's employ. The two would-be robbers had blackened faces and wore false beards. Cooper, when arrested at his home, was blackening his shoes, and had on an old suit of clothes which were very badly torn and dirty. Cooper left here for Bedford about six months ago. He was formerly a local justice of the peace and borough clerk of Gaysport. He was also the author of Cooper's System of Finance. Superintendent Roger O'Mara, of the Pittsburg police force, after investigating this system or scheme, gave Cooper fifteen minutes to leave the city."

Cured of Chronic Diarrhoea After Thirty Years of Suffering.

"I suffered for thirty years with diarrhoea and thought I was past being cured," says John S. Halloway, of French Camp, Miss. "I had spent so much time and money and suffered so much that I had given up all hopes of recovery. I was so feeble from the effects of the diarrhoea that I could do no kind of labor, could not even travel, but by accident I was permitted to find a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and after taking several bottles I am entirely cured of that trouble. I am so pleased with the result that I am anxious that it be in reach of all who suffer as I have." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Huntingdon County Fair at Huntingdon, Pa.

On account of the Huntingdon County Fair, to be held at Huntingdon, Pa., on September 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1901, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Huntingdon and return from Lewistown Junction, Altoona, and intermediate stations on the Main Line, and from Altoona and intermediate stations on the Petersburg Branch of the Altoona Divisions, September 17 to 20, inclusive. Good to return until September 21, inclusive.

On Thursday, September 19, a special train leaving Huntingdon will be run to Altoona via the Petersburg Branch, making stops at intermediate stations. 9-11 2t

Many physicians are now prescribing Kodol Dyspepsia Cure regularly having found that it is the best prescription they can write because it is the one preparation which contains the elements necessary to digest not only some kind of food but all kind and it therefore cures indigestion and dyspepsia no matter what its cause. W. H. Spangler.

PENNSYLVANIA DAY AT THF PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Special Excursion.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a special excursion to Buffalo on account of the Pan-Amerieau Exposition, from Philadelphia and adjoining territory, on September 17, giving an opportunity of witnessing the ceremonies on Pennsylvania Day, September 20. Round-trip tickets, good going only on special train leaving Philadelphia at 8.44 A. M., Harrisburg 11.50 A. M., Sunbury 1.03 P. M. Williamsport 2.30 P M., Lock Haven 3.06 P. M., and on local trains connecting therewith, and good to return on regular trains within seven days, including day of excursion, will be sold at rate of $9.80 from Trenton, $9.00 from Reading, $9.00 from Philadelphia, $9.00 from Lancaster, $8.40 from Harrisburg, $7.25 from Altoona (via Tyrone), $10.00 from Winchester, and proportionate rates from other points. These tickets will not be good in Pullman, parlor or sleeping cars in either direction. Stop of 30 minutes will be made at Williamsport for luncheon. For specific time and rates, consult local ticket agents. 9-18-1t

A never failing cure for cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers wounds and sores is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A most soothing and healing remedy for all skin affections. Accept only the genuine. W. H. Spangler.

Use the Best Tools.

The boy who talks slang can get along with fewer words than almost anyone else. For the vocabulary of slang is not very sharply defined, and the same adjective will do duty if you are describing a sunset or a poem, a favorite pudding, a ball game, or a new friend.

Now you would not have a very great respect for the good sense of a boy who had a chest full of the very best tools to be bought for money, and yet did all his work with a dull jack-knife, And it is as foolish to make one slang term do the work of any number of good English words, each with its clear, distinct meaning.

It is a good sign where a boy stops frequently in his reading to pay a visit to the dictionary, so that he may understand the meaning of the words his author is using. And it is a still better sign when he begins to assert his right to his native tongue by using these less familiar words himself. A good workman needs good tools in order to do himself justice. Words are tools, and if we are to do the best work possible, we must use the best instead of the cheapest that were manufactured yesterday, and will have fallen to pieces by tomorrow.—*Young People's Weekly.*

B. W. Pursell, Kintersville, Pa., says he suffered 25 years with piles and could obtain no relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve effected a permanent cure. Counterfeits are worthless. W. H. Spangler.

Pennsylvania Railroad's Special Excursions to Pan-American Exposition.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run special excursions to Buffalo on account of the Pan-American Exposition, from Philadelphia and adjoining territory, on August 27, September 5, 11, 17, and 26. Round-trip tickets, good going only on special trains leav-Philadelphia at 8.44 A. M., Harrisburg 11.50 A. M., Sunbury 1.03 P. M., Williamsport 2.30 P. M., Lock Haven 3.06 P. M., and on local trains connected therewith, and good to return on regular trains within seven days, including day of excursion, will be sold at rate of $9.80 from Trenton, $9.00 from Reading, $9.00 from Philadelphia, $9.00 from Lancaster, $8.40 from Harrisburg, $7.25 from Altoona (via Tyrone), $10.00 from Winchester, and proportionate rates from other points. These tickets will not be good in Pullman, parlor or sleeping cars in either direction. Stop of 30 minutes will be made at Williamsport for luncheon. For specific time and rates, consult local ticket agents. 8-28-5t

Norris Silver, North Stratford, N. H.: "I purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure when suffering with a cough doctors told me was incurable. One bottle relieved me, the second and third almost cured me. To-day I am a well man." W. H. Spangler.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS CONVENTION.

Indefinitely Postponed on account of President's Death, and Reduced-Fare Arrangements Canceled.

On account of the death of President McKinley, the Convention of the Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs, which was to have been held at Scranton, Pa., on September 17 and 18, has been indefinitely postponed. Arrangements for reduced rates to Scranton via the Pennsylvania Railroad on this account are therefore canceled. 9-18-1t

Geo. W. Lane, Pewamo, Mich., writes: "Your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the best remedy for indigestion and stomach trouble that I ever used. For years I suffered from dyspepsia, at times compelling me to stay in bed and causing me untold agony. I am completely cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. In recommeding it to friends who suffer from indigestion I always offer to pay for it if it fails. Thus far I have never paid." W. H. Spangler.

Two Irishmen were out fishing, says *London Answers*, and concluded to make a wager with each other as to who would catch the most fish. They had been fishing for half an hour, with little or no success when Pat, who was standing, lost his balance and fell off the pier. As Pat went headlong past Mike, the latter gave a yell, and said: Begorra, if ye are goin' to dive for 'em the bet's off.

Sid Darling, 1012 Howard st., Port Huron, Mich., writes: "I have tried many pills and laxatives but DeWitt's Little Early Risers are far the best pills I have ever used." They never gripe. W. H. Spangler.

WM. REED & SONS

FAIR WEEK

Finds the store more than ready for the crowds of visitors. We've outdone all our previous efforts in the stock we will offer you this fall. This interest of our customers are always in mind when we select these stocks.

Of Dress Goods and Silks we could scarcely name the kinds. There is so much variety. Every desirable new fabric up to $2 and $2.50 per yard will be found here in wonderful adundance.

OF WAIST CLOTHES from 8 cents to 75 cents and $1.00 per yard, we show styles for every taste.

IN READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS for women we have splendid stocks.

The new French Flannel Mercerized Sateen and Cloth Waists are of choicest materials and are made in the accepted styles for fall.

IN WALKING SKIRTS the supply has been all too little for the immense demond. But we are ready now with a full, complete stock. We have as yet seen no equals in style and value of our skirts at $3 and $5.

THE WINTER CLOAKS AND FURS may be seen now with the complete stock to select from. Every correct style is here. Our Cloak reputation is not stronger than the merit of such a stock.

You would look for a stock such as ours in a town of fifty thousand people.

A visit to the store this week will be a great help to you in planning for the fall outfit.

Wm Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes - - -	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes - -	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee - -	14c per pound
Corn Starch - -	3 lb for 10 cents
anned Goods -	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING

ON EVERY PURCHASE

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold

Therefore come quickly or you miss the greatest opportunity of the season. * * * * * * *

Bound to please you in my new styles of * * * *

High Grade Shoes at Moderate Prices

Remember this is a well bought stock. Bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality. Bought direct from the makeas, and above all bought for spot cash. Therefore my complete stock is already half sold. Come right in, close up the sales and get the bargains.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

At Yocum's Novelty

near postoffice, Huntingdon,

YOU WILL FIND ALL SHADES OF CREPE PAPER FOR PAPER HATS, LAMP SHADES, MANTELS, ETC. ALSO ONE OF THE PRETTIEST TEN-CENT ASSORTMENTS OF BLENDED GLASSWARE EVER EXHIBITED.

LOOK AT HIS WINDOWS

1901

TO-DAY

Our present facilities and means of serving the trade is better than ever in the past, but the underlying principle of our business is the same—earnest and honest endeavor to give dollar for dollar, and deserve your good will and confidence.

Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods is large and complete, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Notions, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, &c.

We invite special attention to our line of Ladies' Sailor Hats, —new styles in rough and fine straw; also largest assortment in town in Men's straw, crash and wool Hats, t

Don't forget his store sells 6 lbs. nice prunes for 25c.

We solicit your patronage.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT

He Succumbed to the Assassin's Bullet in the Milburn House at Buffalo at 2.15 O'clock Saturday Morning.

"It is God's Way, His Will Be Done," His Dying Words to His Sorrowing Wife.

HOMAGE OF GRIEF AT McKINLEY'S BIER

Mourning Multitudes Do Honor to His Memory as His Body is Borne to the Grave.

William McKinley, President of the United States, died at the home of John G. Milburn, in Buffalo, at 2.15 o'clock Saturday morning. The end was peaceful and painless. The President was conscious at intervals during the night. He called for Mrs. McKinley and bade her an affectionate farewell, his last words being: "It is God's way, His will be done." The relatives, members of the Cabinet and other friends were admitted to the room and took their leave of him several hours before the end.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The tragedy of the new century culminated at 2.15 o'clock on Saturday morning, when President McKinley peacefully passed away at the residence of John G. Milburn. Mrs. McKinley had retired to her room, and was not with him at the end. His last conscious words reduced to writing by Dr. Mann, who stood at his bedside when they were uttered, were as follows:

"Good bye. All good bye. It is God's way. His will be done, not ours."

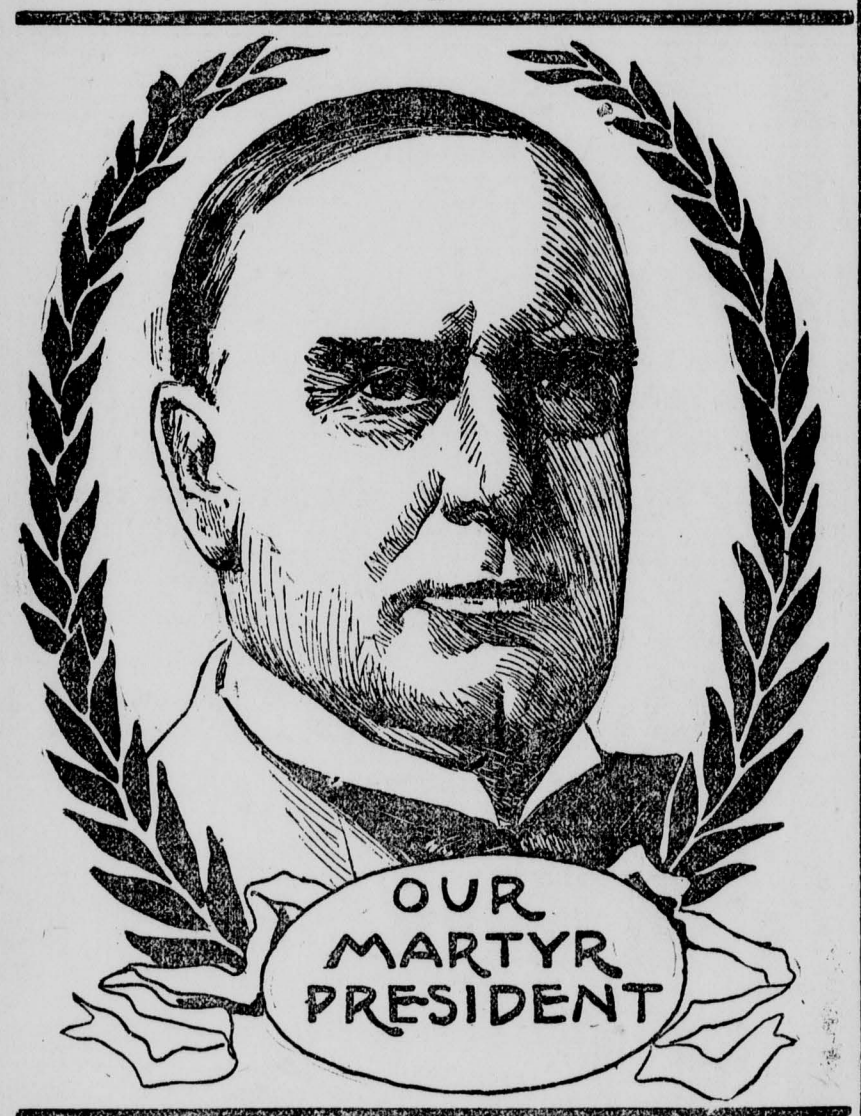
Those present at the time of the President's death were Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. Rixey, Mrs. and Miss Barber and Miss Duncan.

The announcement of the death to the members of the Cabinet was made by Webb Hayes, who said: "It is all over."

President McKinley's last conscious hour on earth was spent with his wife to whom he devoted a lifetime of care. He died unattended by a minister of God in Whom he believed. He was reconciled to the cruel fate to which an assassin's bullet had condemned him, and faced death in the same spirit of calmness and poise which had marked his long and honorable career.

Mrs. McKinley last saw her husband between 11 and 12 o'clock. At that time she sat by the bedside, holding his hand. The members of the Cabinet were admitted to the sick room singly at that time.

President McKinley's relatives and the members of his official family who were at the Milburn house, except Secretary Wilson, who did not avail himself of the opportunity, and some of his personal and political friends took leave of him. His friends came to the door of the sick room, took a long glance at him and turned tearfully away. He was practically unconscious during this time. But powerful heart stimulants, including oxygen, were employed to restore him to consciousness for his final parting with his wife. He asked for her, and she sat at his side and held his hand. He consoled her and bade her good by. She went through the heart-trying scene with the same bravery and fortitude with which she has borne the grief of the tragedy which ended his life.



THE MILBURN HOME IN BUFFALO.

the gospel, but his last words were a humble submission to the will of the

The actual death probably occurred about 2 o'clock, it being understood that Dr. Rixey delayed the announcement momentarily to assure himself.

The rage of the people of Buffalo against the President's assassin when they learned that the President was dying was boundless. Thousands surrounded the jail, and the entire police force of the city and two regiments of militia were utilized to insure his protection.

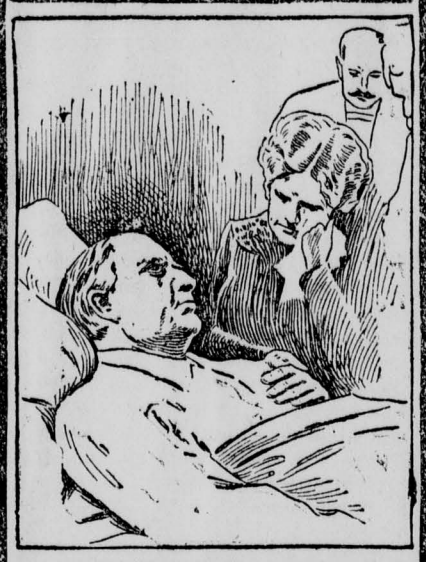
GANGRENE CAUSED DEATH.

The Autopsy Shows That McKinley Never Had a Chance to Recover.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The result of the autopsy performed upon the body of President McKinley shows that death was caused by the development of gangrene in the tissue of the stomach around each of the two perforations made by the bullet which pierced that organ. It was also shown that the bullet had torn one of the kidneys. The autopsy showed that the bullet wound was fatal and that the President never had any chance to recover.

The official report of the autopsy follows:

"The bullet which struck over the breast bone did not pass through the skin and did little harm. The other bullet passed through both walls of the stomach near its lower border. Both holes were found to be perfectly



MRS. M'KINLEY AT THE DEATHBED OF HER HUSBAND.

closed by the stitches, but the tissue around each hole had become gangrenous.

"After passing through the stomach the bullet passed into the back walls of the abdomen, hitting and tearing the upper end of the kidney. This portion of the bullet track was also gangrenous, the gangrene involving the pancreas. The bullet has not yet been found.

"There was no sign of peritonitis or disease of other organs. The heart walls were very thin. There was no evidence of any attempt at repair on the part of nature and death resulted from the gangrene which affected the stomach around the bullet, as well as the tissues around the further course of the bullet. Death was unavoidable by any surgical or medical treatment, and was the direct result of the bullet wound.

(Signed)
"HARVEY D. GAYLORD, M. D.
"HERMAN G. METZINGER, M. D.
"P. M. RIXEY, M. D.
"MATTHEW D. MANN, M. D.
"HERMAN MYNTER, M. D.
"ROSWELL PARK, M. D.
"EUGENE WASDIN, M. D.
"CHARLES G. STOCKTON, M. D.
"EDW. G. JANEWAY, M. D.
"W. W. JOHNSON, M. D.
"W. P. KENDALL, Surgeon U. S. A.
"CHARLES CARY, M. D.
"EDWARD L. MUNSON,
"Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.
"HERMANUS L. BAER, M. D."

LAST HONORS TO THE DEAD.

The Funeral Ceremonies Over the Body of the Martyred President.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The funeral of William McKinley, the devoted husband and simple American citizen, took place at 11 o'clock Sunday morning in the house in which he died. The funeral of William McKinley, President of the United States, began an hour later and continued with all fitting solemnities until Wednesday, when both President and simple citizen was laid to rest forever in the family plot in the Canton cemetery.

After the brief funeral services at the Milburn home the body of President McKinley was conveyed to the City Hall, where it lay in state for several hours. President Roosevelt, several Cabinet officials, and other distinguished public men rode in the funeral procession, which included a military and naval escort.

A simple service took place in the Milburn home where the martyred President died. A hymn was sung and prayer was offered over the dead body. That was all. Only the immediate family and the friends and political associates of the late President were present. The scene there was pathetic in the extreme.

Mrs. McKinley's condition was such as to cause anxiety. For the first time since the death of her husband she gave herself up to violent weeping.

It is estimated that at least 100,000 men, women and children passed the open coffin of President McKinley while it rested upon a catafalque in the City Hall.

The funeral train left Buffalo for Washington on Monday. The body was taken to the White House and remained under a guard of soldiers and sailors until 9 a. m. on Tuesday, when it was removed to the rotunda of the Capitol, where it lay in state until that evening.

The body, under a military escort, was then transferred to a funeral car and carried to Canton, Ohio, where arrangements for the final sepulture were committed to the charge of the citizens of Canton, under the direction of a committee selected by the Mayor of that city.

WILLIAM McKINLEY'S CAREER.

Born at Niles, Ohio, 1843.
Enlisted as private, 1861.
Mustered out as brevet major, 1865.
Admitted to the bar, 1867.
Elected prosecuting attorney, 1869.
Married, 1871.
Elected to Congress, 1876.
Member of ways and means committee, 1880.
Chairman of ways and means committee, 1889.
McKinley tariff enacted, 1890.
Elected Governor of Ohio, 1891.
Re-elected Governor, 1893.
Elected President, 1896.
Re-elected President, 1900.
Assassinated September 14, 1901.

ROOSEVELT TAKES OATH

Sworn in at Buffalo as Twenty-sixth President of the United States.

HE ANNOUNCES HIS POLICY

Requests the Cabinet of His Dead Predecessor to Continue in Office--No Extra Session of Congress.

Vice-President Roosevelt Took the Oath of Office as President of the United States Before Judge John R. Hazel in Buffalo in the Presence of Five Members of the Cabinet and Others. Before Taking the Oath Mr. Roosevelt Said: "I Wish to Say That It Shall Be My Aim to Continue Absolutely Unbroken the Policy of President McKinley For the Peace and Prosperity, and the Honor of Our Beloved Country." President Roosevelt Requested the Members of the Cabinet to Retain Their Portfolios, at Least For the Present, and Received Assurances That They Would Do So. He Also Announced That There Would Be No Extraordinary Session of Congress.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Theodore Roosevelt became the twenty-sixth President of the United States just thirteen hours and ten minutes after the death of William McKinley. He took the oath of office in the small library in the old Colonial residence of Ansley Wilcox at 3.35 p. m. on Saturday. At 3.15 o'clock a carriage drove up containing Secretary Root, Attorney-General Knox and United States District Judge John R. Hazel, of Buffalo. The carriage was closely followed by another containing Secretaries Long, Hitchcock and Wilson. Several other carriages arrived soon after, bringing the President's secretary, Mr. Cortelyou; President Milburn, of the Exposition Company; Senator Depew, Justice Albert Haight, of the Court of Appeals, and others.

The Vice-President stood on the south side of the library, with his back to a small window, and the members of the Cabinet and the men present stood in a circle facing him. For some time Mr. Roosevelt talked in whispers with Secretary Root, his arm over the Secretary's shoulder. Then Secretary Root stepped back a few paces, and the Vice-President stood motionless by the side of Judge Hazel. There was a dead silence of several seconds, and then Secretary Root said:

"Mr. Vice-President"—another long pause—"I have been requested by all of the members of the Cabinet of the late President McKinley who are present in the city of Buffalo, being all except two, to request that for reasons of weight affecting the administration of the Government, you shall proceed without delay to take the constitutional oath of office as President of the United States."

He spoke with great deliberation, and so still was the room that had his words been uttered in whispers they might easily have been heard by every one present.

Mr. Roosevelt's face was stern and rigid. Lifting his eyes, he looked steadfastly into the face of the Secretary for a moment, and in a voice with marked firmness and all of his characteristic distinctness replied:

"Mr. Secretary, I shall take the oath at once, at the request of the members of the Cabinet, and in this hour of deep and terrible national bereavement I wish to state I shall continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

Judge Hazel then stepped forward and administered the following constitutional oath, Mr. Roosevelt repeating slowly the sentences as spoken by the magistrate:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

When the last words were said, President Roosevelt signed the document in the usual form. As soon as the oath was taken the President turned to the circle of Cabinet officers about him and said:

"I will ask the gentlemen of the Cabinet to stay that I may have a talk with them alone."

The President then stepped out into the hall and shook hands with those who passed out. In a few seconds the library was cleared of all those except the members of the Cabinet, and there President Roosevelt sat down with them for his first Cabinet meeting.

The conference with the Cabinet members lasted nearly two hours, and when it had finished the President said:

"Following out the brief statement I made when taking the oath that I would follow the administrative lines laid down by President McKinley, I requested the members of the Cabinet who were present to remain in their places at least for the present. They have assured me that they will, and I may say that I have assurances also from the absent members."

ROOSEVELT VISITS MRS. M'KINLEY

Extends His Condolences Before Taking the Oath as President.

Buffalo, N. Y.—As soon as Mr. Roosevelt reached the Wilcox house, after his arduous trip from the Adirondack wilderness, he was told that it had been planned for him to take the oath of office at once. This agreement had been reached at the meeting of the Cabinet held during the afternoon at the Milburn residence. The President refused to recognize it as an agreement. He declared he was not ready to take the oath yet. He was here more for the purpose of paying his respects to William McKinley than of qualifying as William McKinley's successor.

"But Mr. President," he was expostulated with, "everything is in readiness. Don't you think it would be far better to do as the Cabinet has decided?"

"No," retorted the President. "It would be far worse.

"I intend to pay my respects at William McKinley's bier as a private citizen, and offer my condolences to the members of the family as such. Then I will return and take the oath."

In the face of such an emphatic stand by the new Chief Executive, all arguments availed nothing, and President Roosevelt had his way. He left the house about half-past two o'clock, and entered his carriage alone. He was unescorted, having refused to permit the military guard to accompany him.

It was solely to pay his respects to Mrs. McKinley that the Vice-President made his visit to the Milburn house, and although nearly all the members of the Cabinet were there when he arrived it was only as private citizens mourning for a common friend that they met.

The stay there was short, and when Mr. Roosevelt started back to the Wilcox house he was followed quickly by the Cabinet members, who were to take part in the ceremony of administering the oath as President.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
(The Twenty-sixth President of the United States.)

EMMA GOLDMAN CAUGHT

Locked Up on a Charge of Conspiracy With Nine Others.

HER ARREST MADE IN CHICAGO

The Anarchist Leader Professes No Knowledge of a Conspiracy to Kill the President—She Says That She Met Czolgosz Only Once—Makes a Detailed Statement of Her Movements.

Chicago.—Emma Goldman, the well known anarchist leader and lecturer, was arrested in Chicago, and a complaint and warrant charging her with conspiracy to murder President McKinley were secured from Justice Prindiville. C. J. Norris, at whose home Miss Goldman was captured, was arrested later.

The warrant for Miss Goldman charges her with conspiracy to murder the President. It gives as her co-conspirators Abraham Isaaks, Maurice Isaaks, Clemence Pfeutzer, Hippolite Havel, Henry Travaglio, Alfred Schneider, Julia Mechame, Marie Isaaks and Marie Isaaks, Jr. All except Miss Goldman were arrested some days ago, but the men were held without bail and are now in jail.

Miss Goldman disclaimed all save the slightest acquaintance with the President's assailant; she denied absolutely that she, or anarchists she knew, was implicated in any plot to kill the President. She said she believed Czolgosz acted entirely on his own responsibility, and that he never claimed to have been inspired by her, as he is quoted as affirming.

Referring to the attempt on the life of the President, Miss Goldman said:

"It is a dirty trick to charge in the newspaper reports that it was the result of an anarchist plot."

Referring to the would-be assassin, Miss Goldman said:

"I feel that the man is one of those unfortunates who has been driven to despair and misery to commit the deed. I feel very deeply with him as an individual, as I would feel with anybody who suffers. If I had means I would help him as much as I could; I would see that he had counsel and that justice was done him."

She said her purpose in coming here had been to assist the anarchists who were arrested here several days ago. She had intended to give herself up to the police, but delayed it, for one reason and for another, until the police she had derided so much had taken the matter in their own hands.

Later in the day Miss Goldman was interviewed in the women's annex at the police station, and a stenographic report taken. Miss Goldman said:

"I am an anarchist—a student of socialism—but nothing in anything I ever said to Leon Czolgosz knowingly would have led him to do the act which startled everybody on Friday."

"Not even in your lectures? He says your words set his brain on fire," said the interviewer.

"Am I accountable because some crack brained person put a wrong construction on my words. Leon Czolgosz, I am convinced, planned the deed unaided and entirely alone. There is no anarchist ring which would help him. There may be anarchists who would murder, but their also are men in every walk of life who some times feel the impulse to kill. Czolgosz (the woman pronounced the name with the greatest ease)—Czolgosz may have been inspired by me, but if he was he took the wrong way of showing it."

Miss Goldman detailed as best she could recollect her movements since last July. She went from Chicago to Buffalo, she said, accompanied by Miss Isaak, the daughter of the alleged Anarchist editor under arrest here. In Buffalo they stopped two days, and then proceeded to Rochester, where they stopped at the home of Miss Goldman's sister, Mrs. H. Hochstein. Here they visited a little more than five weeks. The only incident of it was a short visit to Niagara Falls, and another to New York City on business. In the latter city Miss Goldman entered temporarily into the employ of a firm, the name of which she would not divulge. Business for them took her to Pittsburg. She was in Cincinnati on Labor Day, and that night she left for St. Louis.

Of her history she said: "I was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, thirty-two years ago; I came to this country with my sister, who is now in Rochester, sixteen years ago. I speak Russian, German, French and English. I came from the middle class in Russia, but my heart has always been with the poor and downtrodden. The injustice of the Haymarket prosecution made an anarchist of me. I have taught the creed of anarchy ever since."

A Prophecy of McKinley.

C. L. Pullman said in London, when he read the news of the President's wounding: "I saw President McKinley a few weeks ago. I had been telling him of my experiences in Russia, where I found it easier to get to the Czar than to him. Mr. McKinley said he believed it would fall to the lot of some occupant of the White House before many years had passed, to control the destinies of North and South America."

Ching and Earl Li Express Regret.

Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang have sent to Minister Conger at Pekin, China, a warm letter of regret at the attempted assassination of President McKinley.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Joseph H. Wright, Postmaster at Nome, Alaska, was arrested charged with embezzling $4000.

Attorney-General Knox refused the request of acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett that an assistant from the Attorney-General's office be appointed to assist Judge Advocate-General Lemly before the Schley Court of Inquiry.

Lieutenant-Commander Sargent reported to the Navy Department that United States citizens and their interests in Bocas del Toro, Colombia, were not in danger.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Governors of three provinces in the Island of Luzon, P. I., appealed to the municipalities to prohibit gambling, which, they declare, is becoming a public menace.

Brigands attacked and plundered Castillina, Island of Negroes, killing three Filipino police.

The Philippine insurgent leader, Angeles, having surrendered, Malvar and Lukhan were the only important chieftains in the field.

Delegates from Congress to investigate affairs in the Philippines reached Manila on the transport McClellan.

DOMESTIC.

Miss Stella Cook, of Chicago, and M. G. Vanderburg, of Amsterdam, Holland, were drowned while rowing on Lake Michigan.

Richard Croker, returning to America from England, refused to talk of politics or of anything but the death of the President.

Judge Rodney Haggard, of Winchester, Ky., shot and killed himself. He was a famous jurist and formerly State Senator. Disagreement with his son is the alleged cause.

Jessie Morrison, sentenced to five years for killing Mrs. Castle, was released at Topeka, Kan., under $4000 bond, pending appeal.

The Mountain Island Cotton Mills were sold at auction at Dallas, N. C., for $175,000, under a decree of Court, to satisfy interest on bonds owned by Baltimore parties.

The machinery of the monitor Nevada was successfully tried at Bath, Me.

The assassin Czolgosz will be put on trial for his life with all possible speed.

A dynamite explosion at Salt Lake City, Utah, injured four firemen. Loss by fire, $250,000.

United States Consul Stowe reached New York City from Cape Town, South Africa.

John Laviolette, a cigar maker, died from injuries received at the hands of E. J. Smith, a hop dealer, at Oneida, N. Y. Smith in an altercation called Laviolette an Anarchist, and a fight ensued in which Laviolette received fatal injuries.

Anarchy and lawlessness were bitterly denounced by trades unions in Boston at various meetings. Resolutions of sympathty with the President were adopted.

The prison and court building constructed eight years ago at a cost of $400,000, at New Orleans, La., was declared in imminent danger of general collapse, through general faulty and cheap construction.

Otis Green shot and killed his wife at Albia, Iowa, and then fatally wounded himself.

While at work in a canning factory at Rome, N. Y., Miss Lenore E. Haynes, twenty-six years old, was caught in the machinery and thrown around a shafting. She died from the effects of injuries.

Edwin H. Platt, of Esopus, N. Y., was arrested upon the charge of removing valuable oil paintings which, it is alleged, he had mortgaged for $725.

Peter Jackson and his wife, both more than sixty years old, were found dead in their flat in Chicago. The gas jets in the parlor were wide open. It is the belief of the police that the couple died together by agreement.

A letter threatening the life of Superintendent Pierce, of the Boston police force, stirred up renewed activity against anarchists.

FOREIGN.

In General Methuen's fight with General Delarey in the Great Maries Valley the British lost twenty-five killed.

Emperor William declared that his important meeting with the Czar strengthened his conviction that European peace was assured for a long period.

The peace conference at Glasgow, Scotland, passed a resolution to the effect that any nation which refused its opponent's offer to arbitrate lost the right to be considered a civilized Power.

The Cape Town correspondent of the London Times said there were indications that the Government was not sanguine of a speedy end of the Boer war.

Majors Hanbury and Tracy and Captain Cobbold, directing the operations in Somaliland, East Africa, returned to Harrar with their followers.

A statue to John Ericsson, who designed the Monitor, was unveiled at Stockholm, Sweden.

Chinese troops have reoccupied Pekin.

Forty-six of the mutinous firemen of the steamer Southwark were arrested on arrival of the vessel at Southampton, England.

Natural Waters.

All natural waters contain a greater or less amount of mineral matter in solution. Rain water has the smallest percentage of solid impurities of any, and therefore it is taken as the standard variety of soft water.

The terms soft and hard, however, as applied to water are scientifically considerd purely relative.

Water is usually reckoned to be "soft" when it contains less than one five-thousandth part of its weight of mineral ingredients and "hard" when it contains more than one four-thousandth.

Soft water has the property of easily forming a lather with soap and is therefore suitable for washing purposes, while hard water will only form a lather, and that imperfectly, with considerable difficulty.

A mineral water has more than one two-thousandth of its weight of natural dissolved solids, and a medicinal water is a variety of mineral water containing a varying percentage of dissolved natural solid or gaseous drugs.

Comic Cause of Decoration.

A concierge named Falempin has just been decorated under comical circumstances. His landlord, an absent-minded deputy, made an entry in his notebook, "Falempin-Cordon," this being a reminder to have a new string put on the janitor's lodge, whereby the front door is opened. One day the deputy became minister, and, happening to refer to his notebook, came across the mysterious entry. He took it to be a reminder to grant a decoration. That is why the concierge is now the proud possessor of the academic palm.—Paris Correspondence Chicago Record-Herald.

Emoluments of an Ecclesiastic.

The Bishop of London's salary is $50,000 a year, and the rates, taxes, insurance, and maintenance of his two large residences can scarcely be less than fifteen per cent. on that sum, so that his income is at once reduced to $42,500. Few probably realize the expense of a bishop in the first year. Fees, payments for the furniture of the palace, and a variety of other costs and charges leave a comparatively small margin for other expenses. The late Bishop Villiers was nearly ruined by what was deemed extraordinary good fortune.

We refund 10c. for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

If you don't make hay while the sun shines you won't cut much ice when it freezes.

In these days it is hard for a man to get to the front without backing.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Chicago has just lost her giant policeman by death. He was John Dufficy and his height in his stocking feet was six feet seven and three-quarter inches.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

There were 150,000 children at school in India sixty years ago. There are 4,000,000 now.

Frey's Vermifuge

Eradicates worms. It cures. 25c. Druggists or by mail. E. & S. FREY, BALTIMORE, MD.

The greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean is 27,366 feet.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

A man must have some sense to know whether he has any or not.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

One way to borrow trouble is to lend money.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Express trains in Russia do not run over twenty-two miles an hour.

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Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

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If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A Bad Breath

A bad breath means a bad stomach, a bad digestion, a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
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A half to a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

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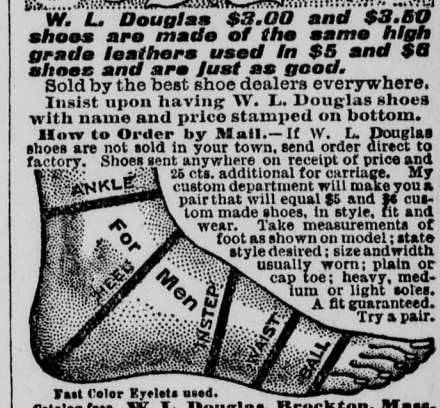

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 29—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—Missions: growth of the kingdom.—Ps. lxxii.

The Seventy-second Psalm is undoubtedly a Messianic psalm. In its prophetic significance the real king referred to is the King of Kings. The most characteristic feature of the psalm is its richness in prophecy concerning the growth of Christ's kingdom and His universal sway. "He shall have dominion from sea to sea and from the river unto the ends of the earth. They that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before Him, and His enemies shall lick the dust. All kings shall fall down before Him; all nations shall serve Him. His name shall endure forever; His name shall be continued as long as the sun, and men shall be blessed in Him. Blessed be His glorious name forever, and let the whole earth be filled with His glory! Amen and amen!" The growth of Christ's kingdom is thus assured by rich and abundant prophecy.

1. The growth of Christ's kingdom is to be universal. It is to grow until it shall extend from sea to sea and from the rivers unto the ends of the earth. This is the definite and pronounced teaching of the word of God. In the vision of Daniel the stone representing Christ's kingdom increased in size until it occupied the whole earth. In the parables of the leaven and the mustard seed Christ taught that His Kingdom was to become a universal kingdom. The leaven spread until it leavened the whole lump. The mustard seed grew until it became a tree whose branches overshadowed the whole earth. And these prophecies are being fulfilled. Christ's kingdom has steadily been advancing for 19 centuries, and it can soon be said that the whole earth is full of His glory.

2. The growth of Christ's kingdom is to carry with it blessings to mankind. Men shall be blessed in Him; all nations shall call Him blessed. "The march of Christianity has been the march of progress and of blessing to the nations and peoples of the earth; nations, societies, homes and individuals have been transformed; Germany has been changed from the home of savage, ferocious tribes to an empire that stands as a bulwark for a strong and noble type of civilization. The British isles before Christianity crossed the English channel were inhabited by painted savages, who sacrificed human beings in their idolatrous worship. Behold these people today and see what God hath wrought through the blessed influences of the gospel of His Son. Thus it always is—where Christ's kingdom goes the blessing of God follows.

The growth of Christ's kingdom being assured and its results so beneficent both for time and eternity, our zeal in the cause of missions should be redoubled. The increased spread of the gospel means increased blessings to humanity and the hastening of the day when all nations shall know Him and call Him blessed.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Have a historical missionary meeting, studying the progress of missions down to the present time.

BIBLE READINGS.

Ps. ii, 1-12; Isa. ii, 1-3; ix, 6, 7; lii, 7; lxii, 1-12; Dan. ii, 31-35, 45; Mic. iv, 1-3; Math. xiii, 33; xxviii, 19, 20; Acts i, 8; Rom. x, 14, 15.

Commonplace Workers.

Commonplace things are the world's greatest treasures in the sphere of mind and matter. Air and light and heat and cold are commonplace helps to human life, but none of us can get along without them. They are worth more than occasional meteors and auroras and eclipses and cyclones, even though these attract more attention for the time being. Common sense and ordinary sympathy and average ability do more for mankind than great talent and surpassing genius. A hundred persons can be reached and understood and influenced by an average man where one can feel in his heart the power of a mighty mind. If we are nothing more than common, let us thank God that we can be God's messengers of love and help to the greater mass of our fellows.—Sunday School Times.

Practical Christianity.

The intent of religion is to help mankind to the attainment of a peaceful and righteous life. It is indeed to glorify God, but by the elevation of human life. It is intensely practical. Whenever it becomes merely speculative, dogmatic or ceremonial it is perverted from its highest meaning and fails of its best results. The energy of true religion is directed toward present needs and opportunities. It is personal and immediate. It is not simply believing something that is past and hoping for something in the future, but it is also doing something now. The best religion is that which makes the best men and women.—Rev. Abram Conklin in Universalist Leader.

Thinking and Acting.

Right thinking produces right acting. —Christian Instructor.

Don't wait until you become chronically constipated but take DeWitt's Little Early Risers now and then. They will keep your liver and bowels in good order. Easy to take. Safe pills. W. H. Spangler.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Sept. 29—"Growth of the Kingdom." Text, Ps. lxxii.

In nothing is the contrast between Christianity and the other religions of the world more clearly shown than in such passages as this psalm compared with the most elevated passages from their sacred books. China, Japan, India, have nothing to show which for an instant holds place beside it. Islam has nothing in Alkoran to offer in competition, and, singularly, this is not from the New Testament after Christ has come nor from the lips of the Messiah. It is from the Hebrew Scriptures anticipating the coming of the Jehovah's Servant, the King-Man.

It springs like a root out of dry ground. Nothing in the administration of Israel's kings from Saul to Zedekiah could have furnished an illustration or foundation for the hope and expectation which swells here into a clear note of triumph. Justice and equity among men! Where had it ever been seen? The poor protected by the powerful; peace and prosperity encouraged by the mighty ones of earth; righteousness flourishing where fraud and violence have held sway; harvests waving on mountain tops and no robber bands molesting—what a dream for an oriental mind! And this Glorious One a Universal Prince, a World Monarch! They of Babylon and Assyria and Egypt have been here, but as destroyers; fire, blood, ruin, wherever they set their feet. They of Greece and Rome shall stand on Zion, but shall pass and all their cohorts—not theirs the dominion. The God of Israel is the One whose name shall endure forever, and in His name shall all nations of the earth be blessed.

It is hardly possible for any fair minded person to seriously read these Old Testament writings and compare with them the Christian teachings and works and particularly the marvelous extension of Christian influences in the world and not be impressed with the great difference between this religion and all others which the world has ever seen.

It is valuable to trace the gradual extension of the Christian church from the day of Pentecost until the present time in numbers and from land to land. The past century has seen a more rapid diffusion of the church and a more widely extended influence than could be shown by all the previous ages combined. More Bibles have been printed and circulated since 1800 than all the preceding 35 centuries since Moses had produced. The broad stretches of Oceania have in their countless island groups all been evangelized in very recent times. Africa and Asia have but just opened their doors to the gospel, but they are now wide open. Events of the past few years have in the influence of the United States upon international affairs given an object lesson to the world of the supremacy of Jesus Christ as pictured in this Seventy-second Psalm such as the world has never before seen.

To fully realize the mighty change in the affairs of men wrought by the conception set forth here we need to recall the deeds of Nebuchadnezzar, Sennacherib, Alexander and Cæsar, and even Napoleon, and then to compare the events in Cuba and China and the Philippines and Porto Rico. Atrocities have been committed, without doubt, by the troops even of the United States, but evil does not rule.

"Let the whole earth be filled with His glory! Amen and amen!"

The Preaching of the Law.

Men go to great lengths to bring the preaching of the law into discredit and disfavor. They strive to belittle the Old Testament and the Epistles that they may destroy a legal spirit, as they call it, and establish the reign of love. But love is law; love without law is not love. God as a sovereign has established law in the natural and spiritual world. He administers law. Obedience in life with honor; disobedience is death with dishonor.—Christian Intelligencer.

Where Christ Is Shining.

You cannot create spiritual sunshine any more than you can create the morning star, but you can put your soul where Christ is shining.—T. L. Cuyler, D. D.

My Portion.

To count no cost in time or will,
To simply try my place to fill,
To do because the act is right,
To live as living in His sight,
To try each day His will to know,
To tread the way his will may show,
To regulate each plan I make,
Each hope I build or hope I break,
To please the heart which pleases me.
Through daily tireless ministry,
To live for Him who gave me life,
To strive for Him who suffered strife
And sacrifice through death for me—
Let this my joy, my portion be.
—Christian Work.

A Shocking Calamity.

"Lately befell a railroad laborer," writes Dr. A. Kellett, of Williford, Ark. "His foot was badly crushed, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly cured him. It's simply wonderful for Burns, Boils, Piles and all skin eruptions. It's the world's champion healer. Cure guaranteed. 25c. Sold by W. H. Spangler.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall.

BUSY AS BEES.

The above expresses our situation exactly, especially so for the past two weeks, as we have been getting in our Fall Goods. Case after case of goods has been received, unpacked, marked and put in stock, and we can safely say that we have now the largest and most complete line of

Fall and Winter Clothing

Overcoats, Hats and Furnishing Goods of all kinds for men, boys and children ever before handled at one time by any one store in Huntingdon.

We extend a very cordial invitation to every person, whether they wish to purchase or not, to come in and look over our line. We will be pleased to have all out of town people who expect to visit Huntingdon during the fair, make this store their headquarters while in town. If you have any packages you want taken care of, leave them with us until you are ready to go home. If you want to do any writing, come here and do it. No charge for use of pens, ink or stationery. We want you to feel perfectly at home in this store. You are under no obligation to do any buying, but while here, if you are not acquainted with us, we want you to inform yourself as to our methods of doing business. Ask questions. You will find, for instance, that whatever you buy of us if you take it home and are not pleased bring it back and get your money, and whatever you buy of us and you can find the same article (of the same quality) elsewhere for less money bring the goods back, uninjured, and get your money. That's fair, isn't it?

☞ This store is open every night until 10 o'clock.

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Liverita, The Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill

They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervita Medical Co., Corner Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Illinois. Sold by

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The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.
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The class was having lessons in natural history, and the teacher asked, Now, is there anybody here can tell me what a zebra is? Tommy: Yes, sir, I can. Teacher: Well, Tommy, what is a zebra? Tommy: Please, sir, a zebra is a donkey with a football suit on!

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy a Great Favorite.

The soothing and healing properties of this remedy, its pleasant taste and prompt and permanent cures have made it a great favorite with people everywhere. It is especially prized by mothers of small children for colds, croup and whooping cough, as it always affords quick relief, and as it contains no opium or other harmful drugs, it may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

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